Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

May 6, 1957

ADMA MEETING REPORT PAGE 53

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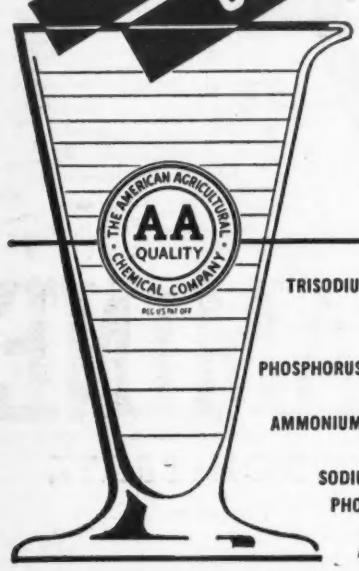

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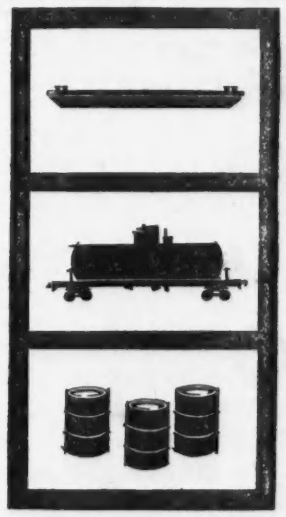

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Vol. 171 No. 18 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. May 6, 1957

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DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH: Dr. E. M. Kipp, who has joined Foote Mineral Company as director of research where he will be in charge of activities at its research and development department in Berwyn, Pa.

Gilsonite Is Moved 72 Miles by Pipeline

American Gilsonite Company has put into operation what it says is the first pipeline ever built to transport solid materials over mountainous country.

Running from the mines of American Gilsonite at Bonanza, Utah, the $2 million pipeline carries a slurry seventy-two miles over the towering Book Cliff Mountains to the company's new refinery, scheduled for completion this spring, at Gilsonite, Colo., near Grand Junction.

This is reportedly the first privately-financed refinery in the United States to produce, on a large scale, conventional petroleum products from solid hydrocarbons. Gilsonite is the mineral raw material used. It is mined from vertical seams and is coal-like in appearance.

The pipeline will carry a mixture of crushed gilsonite ore and water which will be converted into high-grade metallurgical coke and gasoline at the new refinery. The gasoline will be marketed in the Rocky Mountain area. The cake will be sold to aluminum producers and other industries for recarbonizing and special metallurgical uses.

For virtually all of its length the pipeline crosses uninhabited country over some

—*Continued on page 45*

U. S. Borax Discovers Sodium Borate Ore Lode

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced that earth moving equipment has reached the main borate ore body of the company's new open pit mine at Boron, Calif.

Tincal ore, which is the principal raw material for boron chemicals, was reached at a depth of 137 feet. Over 7 million tons of overburden had been removed since the pit was started in early 1956.

The opening of the pit is said to uncover the largest known sodium borate ore body in the world. Mine development and plant construction are proceeding according to plan and construction is slated to begin in early June.

Totaquine Being Offered For Sale by Government

Invitations for bids on approximately 7,820,319 ounces of totaquine from the national stockpile have been issued by General Services Administration.

The bids will be opened May 28 at 11 a.m., E.D.S.T., in room 7100, at 7th and D streets, S. W., Washington, 25, D.C

Congress, Dep't of Commerce Joust Over Putting More Light On Industry Advisory Groups

Congress is running into an administration stone wall in its attempts to provide closer regulation over industry advisory committees. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, whose department has some 600 such committees under its wing, fears that the legislation under consideration would "dry up" these sources to the government. The hopes in congress are to force the committees to make fuller disclosures of their activities and discussions. The secretary has expressed his fears in a letter, now before the house committee on government operations, which is considering a bill, HR 3378, by Rep. Dante B. Fascell of Florida, amending the administrative procedures law to deal with advisory committees.

What Fascell Bill Would Require

The Fascell bill would require that: Advisory committee agenda be drawn up by fulltime government employes; meetings be called and presided over by fulltime government employes; and meeting minutes be so complete that they would include the viewpoints of members present and conclusions reached.

The Weeks' letter, read to the committee by Frederick Nash, general counsel of the Commerce department, strongly opposed the bill. He said that "advisory groups perform a highly useful function in the government and there is no evidence that they exercise any sinister influence whatever."

He added that the effect of the regulations contained in the bill would "so seriously limit the establishment and operation of advisory committees that their utility to the government would be virtually destroyed."

The department was particularly disturbed over the provisions of the bill to

—*Continued on page 68*

Phthalic Capacity Doubled By New Pitts. Coke Works

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company's industrial chemicals division has doubled its phthalic anhydride capacity with the recent start-up of its new $3 million facilities on Neville Island, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Built and engineered by Lummus Company, New York, the plant incorporates a number of outstanding features. The system includes thermocouples, push button operated from the control room, which travel to any desired point in the reactor, thereby permitting convenient temperature checks throughout the reactor bed. Molten salt circulated around the reactor maintains the desired temperature of reaction.

Maas Takes Option on Site

A. R. Maas Chemical Company, South Gate, Calif., a division of Victor Chemical Works, has taken an option on seventy-five acres of property in Richmond, Calif., where Maas plans to build a phosphoric acid plant and a catalyst plant.

ELECTROMET PRESIDENT: Hermann K. Intemann, appointed president of Electro Metallurgical Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.

Olin Shifts Top Men; Osborne Is New Pres.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, last week announced its first top management changes since the corporation was formed in 1954 from the merger of Olin Industries, Inc., and Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Stanley de J. Osborne, an executive vice-president since 1954, was made president, and Thomas S. Nichols, the president was advanced to chairman of the board of directors.

John M. Olin was made chairman of the financial and operating policy committee and will also serve as chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Olin had been

—*Continued on page 40*

Sulfur Recovery Plant Set For Caloil, Anlin Company

Construction of a sulfur recovery plant in Perth Amboy, N. J., will be undertaken jointly by California Oil Company, Perth Amboy, and Anlin Company of New Jersey. The new plant, to be owned and operated by Anlin, will be built adjacent to Caloil's Perth Amboy refinery. It is expected to be completed and in operation by the end of 1957.

Caloil, under a working agreement with Anlin, will supply the plant with its basic feed stock. After processing, the clean sulfur free gas will then be returned to the Caloil plant for use as a refinery oil.

Tung May Cost US A Lot Unless Imports Are Cut

The federal government is faced with heavy losses on its tung oil support program, and domestic producers will be denied the commercial market for their output unless immediate steps are taken to curb imports of the oil into the United States.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture last week told the Tariff Commission that more than 60 percent of the 1956 crop oil has already been placed under loan to Commodity Credit Corporation, and indications are that most of the remainder and a good part of the 1957 crop oil will be acquired if relief is not forthcoming.

The department urged the commission to recommend to the President that quotas be established on imports at levels which would assure the domestic producers of a commercial market for their output while at the same time protecting the government's investment in the crop.

Paint Industry Backs Growers

Representatives of the grower organizations called for even more drastic limitations than proposed by the government. They were supported in their plea by the paint industry.

With tung oil consumption estimated at around 51 million pounds a year, USDA recommended that imports for the current marketing year ending next October 31 be limited to a total of 23 million pounds.

Imports as of April 30 have already amounted to 16 million pounds. For the marketing year beginning November 1, 1957, and ending October 31, 1958, the recommendation was for a quota of 17 million pounds. For future years, a 20-million-pound quota was suggested.

The American Tung Oil Association and the National Tung Oil Cooperative, in a statement read by Edward B. Benjamin, counsel, called for a quota limitation of 13,750,000 pounds annually starting June 1 and extending through the 1957-58 marketing year.

The associations did not recommend a quota beyond 1957-58, but urged that the situation be re-examined at that time and appropriate action taken.

Daniel Boland, counsel for the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, told the commission that the paint industry is in support of the position taken by the grower organizations because the industry feels that it is better to have a healthy domestic source of supply for the oil available in time of emergency instead of being dependent upon foreign sources that might be cut and force the

—*Continued on page 38*

Dow Chemical High Bidder On Gov't Magnesium Facility

A high bid of $19,370,000 was offered to the General Services Administration last week by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., for the government's magnesium plant at Velasco, Tex. Velasco Magnesium Corporation, New York, the only other bidder, offered $16 million for the plant, or an alternate price of $10 million, depending on the method of payment.

The plant is now being operated by Dow under a lease from the government and has a rated capacity of 88 million pounds of magnesium annually. Three years ago Dow offered to purchase the plant but was blocked by the Department of Justice.

Union Carbide, Divisions Now Have New Names

The name of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been shortened to Union Carbide Corporation, effective May 1. Stockholders had approved this change at the annual meeting on April 16.

The names of three divisions of Union Carbide have also been changed. Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company has become Union Carbide Chemicals Company; Linde Air Products Company has changed its name to Linde Company, and Carbide & Carbon Realty Company will be known as Union Carbide Realty Company.

Pesticide Review on Rule for Milk Faced by FDA

Food and Drug Administration is facing the necessity of reviewing its policy against allowing minute quantities of chemical pesticides to show up in the nation's milk supply.

For years, the agency has had an absolute ban on the interstate movement of milk containing any poisonous substance on the grounds that because milk is the principal food of infants it should contain no adulteration.

With the expanding use of chemicals for insect control on the farm, however, the difficulties of keeping the pesticides out of milk have increased many times over.

The agency has already been forced to yield its position against the pesticides showing up in meat offered in interstate commerce, and it is only a question of time when the issue will have to be faced regarding milk, it is believed.

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has placed the matter squarely before the agency in two petitions now on file relating to residues of the pesticide chemicals aldrin and dieldrin. The company has asked FDA to approve a tolerance of 0.05 part per million for residues of aldrin and 0.02 part per million for residues of dieldrin in milk of cows.

There was no indication from FDA when it would act on the proposals. The petitions of Shell also asked for approval of residue tolerances on other agricultural commodities as follows:

A tolerance of 0.5 part per million of aldrin and 0.25 part per million of dieldrin in the meat fats of beef cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry; 0.25 part per million of aldrin in range grass; 0.1 part per million of aldrin and 0.25 part per million of dieldrin in chicken eggs; 0.1 part per million of aldrin or dieldrin in certain forage grains and grasses.

Lead, Zinc Buying Continues As Gov't Eyes Long-Term Goal

Lead and zinc have been purchased by the government in sufficient amounts to meet the minimum stockpile objectives. Yet, Washington continues to buy more material and apply it to its long-term stockpile objective. Mobilization Director Gordon Gray says that is what the policy is, and adds that there is no change contemplated at present. It is expected that purchases, on a month-to-month basis, will continue until the government submits, and congress approves, a new overall minerals and metals program that has been under consideration for more than a year. The new program may be submitted soon.

Concern has developed over the future of the government's purchase program as a result of recent statements of officials that stockpile levels are being reached and buying of some metals may be ended in a matter of months. Zinc has been mentioned in this record.

Stirs Up Congress

Members of congress also have become stirred up over the situation. The recent closing by Eagle-Picher Company, of its mining and milling plants in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri (OPD, 4/29/57) touched off a round of debate in the house over the shortcomings of the administration in protecting domestic industries against imports.

Rep. Ed Edmondson of Oklahoma laid the blame for the closings on excessive imports of the foreign metals and demanded that the President act immediately to relieve the situation through his authority under the trade agreements law to impose quotas on imports.

He cited figures collected by Dr. Gabriel Hague, economic adviser to the President, showing that the ratio of zinc imports to domestic production has risen from 70 percent in 1950 to 137 percent in 1956.

"There can be no question about the feeling of Oklahoma," Rep. Edmondson said, "in their conviction that something is wrong with a government policy which leads to drastic shutdowns in our domestic industry while the country's consumption of the product stands at a high level."

ASS'T DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Dr. Louis L. Hallock, named assistant manager of its market development department by Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York.

Lignite the Basis For Arkansas Firm

Arkansas lignite is furnishing the basic material from which a newly-formed company will produce its products—montan wax, montan resins, montanic acid well-drilling compounds and other items.

The company is Arkansas Chemical Company, recently formed at Halvern, Ark., with Carroll Cuffman as president. Raymond L. Drew, who is credited with having produced the first commercial American montan wax, is technical director.

The process employed by Arkansas Chemical Company is in general the same as the original process developed in this country and currently in operation. It consists of a solvent extraction of the lignite and the subsequent separation of the waxes, resins and other products. The lignite is mined by a stripping operation and the deposit in place is covered by a few feet of clay and sand as an overburden.

Lignite in one form or another has been used for some time as an oil well drilling assistant and certain humic acid compounds now produced are becoming increasingly useful in the viscosity control of drilling muds.

Mac-Lac Co. Completes Research Lab at Rahway

Mac-Lac Company, New York, has completed a new research and control laboratory adjacent to the present buildings on its property at Rahway, N. J.

Containing the newest in modern equipment, the new building marks the fifth time in the company's fifty years that this department of operations has been expanded.

The company, which manufactures and imports shellac, expects the new laboratory to facilitate its stepped-up research program.

Pennsalt Names Manager

The advancement of Dr. John Frederick Gall from director of inorganic research to the newly created position of assistant manager of the research and development department has been announced by Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

The Week's Price Changes

Phosphate Rock, Manganese Sulfate, Dibutyl Tartrate Advance. USP Riboflavin, Thiamine Hydrochloride Prices Decline.

Prices Advanced

Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, ½c. per lb. (p. 69).
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69).
Refd., deodorized, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton (p. 69).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 69).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Dibutyl tartrate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 63).
Manganese sulfate, $8.89 per ton (p. 42).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 69).
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Phosphate rock, 12½c. per gross ton (p. 42).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 69).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Formosan, 15c. per lb. (p. 67).
Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton (p. 69).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 69).
Lime oil, express, 25c. per lb. (p. 67).
Olive oil, Tunisian, 5c. to 10c. per lb. (p. 69).
Peanut meal, $2 per ton (p. 69).
Riboflavin, USP, $25 per kilo (p. 63).
Riboflavin 5'-phosphate-sodium, $17.50 per kilo (p. 63).
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 35c. per lb. (p. 67).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 67).
Thiamine hydrochloride, $20 per kilo (p. 63).
Ampule, $26 per kilo.
Thiamine mononitrate, $22 per kilo (p. 63).
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, 9/10c. to 1.2c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

May 3, 1957	April 26, 1957	May 4, 1956
107.48	110.61	109.13

Carbide, Mellon Plan Laboratory

The decision to construct a building for the chemical hygiene fellowship research group of Mellon Institute has been announced jointly by M. B. Ridgway, chairman of the institute's board of trustees, and D. B. Benedict, president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, sponsor of the fellowship since 1937. The new facilities will be another segment of Mellon's Bushy Run Laboratories in Penn Township, Westmoreland County, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Work is now under way there on a 220-acres tract for another modern building to house the institute's recently established department of radiation research.

The chemical hygiene building will contain 30,000 square feet, a substantial increase over the present space occupied by the fellowship. These much larger quarters will allow expansion of the present staff as it becomes necessary.

Plans are now being drawn for the new building by Charles M. and Edward Stotz, jr., architects of Pittsburgh, and construction will start in the very near future.

The whole project is under the immediate supervision of Dr. G. A. Webb, the institute's director of engineering. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by March, 1959.

Soluol Chemical Expands; Licensed by Dow Corning

Soluol Chemical Company, Natick, R. I., recently licensed by Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., to manufacture "Syl-mer" brand silicone emulsions for textiles, has initiated an expanded quality control laboratory and program to assure proper end-use performance standards of the finishes.

The program will concentrate on thorough laboratory testing of all fabrics processed with "Syl-mer" finishes supplied by the company.

Under terms of the agreement, Soluol may use the "Syl-mer" name and tradename in association with its own silicone finishes supplied to mills and finishers also licensed by Dow Corning.

CHEMICAL SALES MANAGER: H. W. DuVal, appointed sales manager of its chemical division by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Hydrocarbon Wax Finds Broadening Market in US

Only in the market since October of last year, 'Aerok' waxes, a series of Fischer-Tropsch hydrocarbon waxes oxidized for the first time in the United States by Aerogon Chemical Industries, Inc., New York, are said to have proven to be adaptable to many wax consuming industries.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

CCDA to Discuss Rockets 7
Chemical Buyers Plan Program 7
Chemists Club Re-Elects Steck 7
Clean-Up Award Given New York 66
Iodine Award to Hoppe 7
Oil Chemist's Society Picks Black 40
Pharmacists Urged to Draw Closer 7
Rutgers Conclave to Hear Scheele 7
Sulfate Turpentine Parley Slated 7
USP Painting Unveiled 5

Government News

Congress, Dep't of Commerce Joust 3
Dow Bids on Gov't. Magnesium Unit 3
Lead, Zinc Buying Continues 4
Oil and Seeds Output: March 78
Parke, Davis Indicted 47
Pesticide Review on Milk Asked 3
Totaquine Offered For Sale 3

Industry News

Allied to Spend More 40
Carbide, Mellon Plan Lab 4
Case Selects Atom Center Site 7
Corporations Allow Unions to Win Edge 5
Decaborane Production Started 5
Dow Completes Two Plants 5
Dow Landmark to Fall 5
Dow Sets Up Unit 7
Drew Sees Firm's History in Stages 7
Fatty Acid Output Declines 47
Gilsonite Being Piped 72 Miles 3
Goodrich Will Spend $41 Million 41
Hydrocarbon Wax Finding Use 4
Lignite a Basis for Arkansas Unit 4
Maas Chooses Plant Site 3
Mac-Lac Completes Lab 4
Metalsalts Names Agents 45
Morton-Withers Building in N. C 40
Philipp Names V.P 41
Phthalic Capacity Doubled 3
Polyethylene Units To Be Doubled 5
Potash Salts Movement Higher 47
Soluol Chemical Expands 4
Standard Oil Sets Up Unit 5
Sulfur Recovery Plant Set 3
Tung Costs Up Unless Imports Are Cut 3
Union Carbide Has New Name 3
U. S. Borax Reaches Borate Lode 3
U.S. Rubber Gets Engelbert Minority 40
van Ameringen Builds in N. J 5

International News

Cosmetic Chemists to Fete Scientists 7
Lithium Tract Slated for Work 5
Paint Production Advantages Told 5

Personnel News

Butler's Son to Be Feted 40
Commercial Solvents Appoints Hallock 4
Craig to Jordan Associates 66
Electromet Names Intemann 3
Foote Mineral Adds Kipp 3
Nat'l Distillers Names V.P 5
Olin Shifts Top Men 3
Pacific Vegetable Oil Elects 74
Pennsalt Names Manager 4
Reichhold Names DuVal 4

Market Reports

Acids 36
Agricultural Chemicals 42
Aliphatic Organics 43
Aromatic Chemicals 67
Botanical Drugs, Gums 63
Coal Chemicals 48
Coatings Materials 71
Drugs 63
Essential Oils 67
Fats and Greases 69
Fertilizer Materials 42
Fine Chemicals 63
Heavy Chemicals 36
Industrial Organic Chemicals 43
Lacquer Materials 71
Leather Chemicals 51
Naval Stores 71
Oil Cake and Meal 69
Oils 69
Paint Materials 71
Pesticides 42
Petrochemicals 43
Petroleum Derivatives 46
Protective Coatings Materials 71
Spices 67
Textile Chemicals 51
Waxes 69

General Features

Advertisers Index 79
Association Meeting Dates 7
Bids Wanted 73
Classified Advertisements 78
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 79
Coal Chemical Output 48
Crude Oil Stocks 46
Current Market Quotations 9
Data Offered 39
Editorials 34
Imports 64
Jobs & People 41
Obituaries 50
OPD Price Index 4
Washington Talks It Over 34

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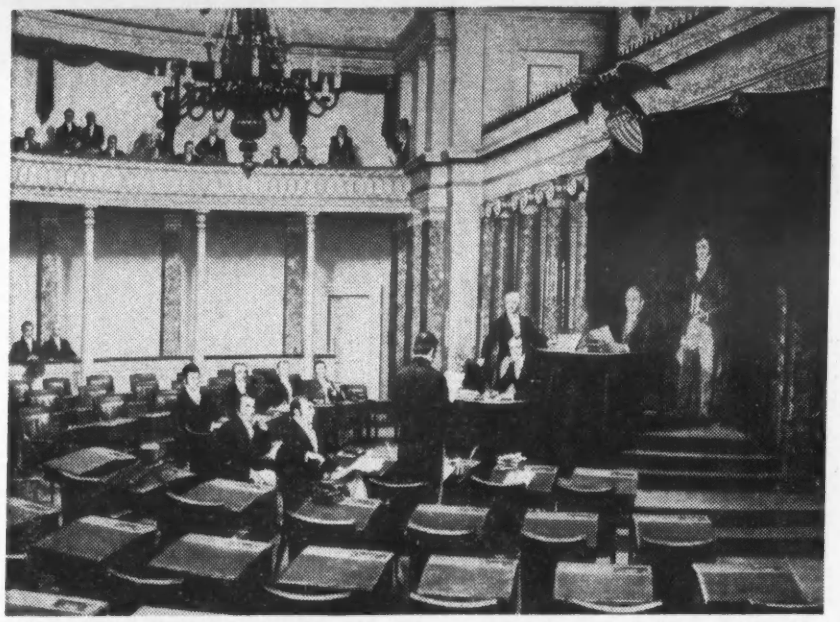


USP HISTORIC PAINTING UNVEILED: Oil painting by Robert A. Thom, depicting the founding of the United States Pharmacopeia and the first general USP convention of 1820, which was unveiled at USP headquarters in New York last week. The canvas, commissioned by the USP board of trustees, measures 7½ feet by 5 feet and shows the eleven physicians who constituted the first USP convention in session in the old Senate Chamber in the Capitol at Washington.

Polyethylene Facilities in Texas To Be Doubled by Spencer Chemical

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., plans to double the capacity of its polyethylene facilities at Orange, Tex. The expansion will increase the production of the plant from 45 million pounds a year to 90 million pounds. Conventional and medium density polyethylene will be produced by the high pressure process employed since the plant started in 1955. Kenneth A. Spencer, company president, said that the expansion comes in response to increased demand for "Poly-Eth" polyethylene resins and will enable the company to keep pace with rapidly growing markets. Mr. Spencer pointed out that because of the original plant design the additional capacity can be installed for substantially less than the initial plant investment. No additional financing will be necessary. This program is currently under way and will be completed within one year.

What New Facilities Will Produce

With these facilities, Spencer will produce high pressure polyethylene. The new facilities can also produce "Poly-Eth" "Hi-D," a higher density resin with greater stiffness, higher heat resistance, and lower permeability than conventional polyethylene, it was pointed out.

Mr. Spencer said forecasts indicate that consumption of conventional polyethylene will probably increase some 250 million pounds in the next four years, notwithstanding the recent development of other types of polyethylene. He pointed out that the products from the high and low pressure processes are best considered as two different plastics with properties suited for different end-use applications.

The differences in stiffness, heat resistance, strength, film clarity and ease of processing indicate that polyethylenes of

—*Continued on page 44*

George L. Parkhurst

Standard Oil of Calif. Sets Up Chemical Unit

California Chemical Company has been established in San Francisco to consolidate the expanding chemical activities of two presently existing subsidiaries, California Spray-Chemical Corporation, manufacturer and marketer of agricultural chemicals, and Oronite Chemical Company, which functions in the field of industrial chemicals.

California Spray-Chemical and Oronite

—*Continued on page 40*

Dow Completes Two Plants For 'Styrofoam' Production

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., reports that two new plants for the manufacture of "Styrofoam," its brand of plastic foam, are now in full commercial production.

Completion of the facilities at Riverside, Mo., near St. Louis and at Ironton, Ohio, doubles the company's production capacity for the product. Dow has similar units at Allyn's Point, Conn.; Torrance, Calif., and Midland.

Corporations Allowing Unions To Win in Battle for Employees' Minds, Koppers President Says

Corporate management is losing the battle for the minds of its employees in the editorial rooms of its own publications. If management is to win the fight for worker support it must be more vocal on the "breadbasket" subjects that union leaders discuss. This advice comes from Fred C. Foy, president of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., who last week addressed the second general session of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. His topic was "Business Speaks."

Mr. Foy theorized that if management spoke up more frequently and forcefully on matters directly concerning the workers it would pay off in the long run through better understanding of the problems by the workers and a lesser feeling of animosity by employees toward employers.

He pointed out that labor and industry are both working towards a better America tomorrow, but the ideology that each believes in is considerably different.

Economic System of Unions

The economic system of the unions seems to be built around a desire for government regulation and protection, he said; for high taxes on high incomes and on business, and high exemptions and low taxes on low incomes; for guaranteed jobs and wages; for an increasing employer responsibility for worker income, welfare, and retirement, regardless of costs.

The economic system of employers, he continued, has at its core the conviction that increasing government controls and interference can hurt both industry and workers; that lower taxes in the top brackets and a broader base for carrying the costs of running America will lead to the greatest prosperity for all; that there is no way in which either jobs, wages, or benefits can be guaranteed if sales are not made and profits are not earned.

Mr. Foy said that whenever there are two sides to an argument, the side that has the best chance of winning is the side that is more articulate and most vocal in presenting its beliefs and the reasons why. Unions are vigorously peddling their objectives through their official publications, and while management has its publications, reaching the same people, "in this area management has for the most part been discouragingly silent."

A survey during the first three months of this year, he said, uncovered five sub-

—*Continued on page 47*

Paint Operation Advantages Of Puerto Rico Described

"Puerto Rico offers good possibilities of success to new paint manufacturers," an official government survey reports.

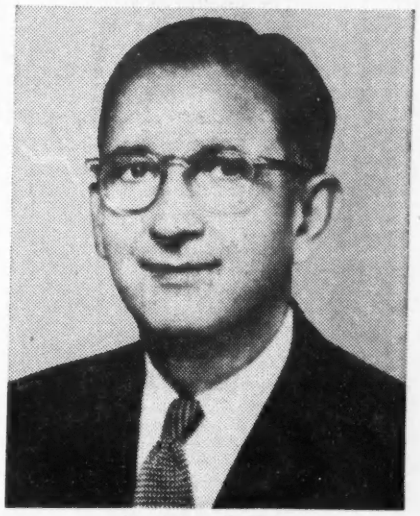
Prepared by the Commonwealth's Economic Development Administration, the study shows that while annual consumption of paints, varnishes and lacquers in Puerto Rico totals $4,900,000, local production amounts to only $800,000 or 16 percent of local sales.

There are currently four manufacturers of paint and paint products in the island: Superior Paint Manufacturing Company, Best Paints Company, Comet Coating Company, and Luis Font Carbonell. Their average profit on sales is reported as 6.1

—*Continued on page 41*

van Ameringen Builds in N. J.

A contract has been awarded by van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., New York, for the construction of a new administrative building at the company's Union Beach, N. J., plant. Ground has already been broken and it is anticipated that the new facilities will be completed by August 1.



Dr. Robert E. Hulse

Nat'l Distillers Makes Hulse Executive V. P.

National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected the general manager of its chemical division, Dr. Robert Hulse, to an executive vice-presidency, a newly-created post. Dr. Hulse is also a director of the corporation.

At the same time, Robert H. Cornwell, Alden R. Ludlow, jr., Francis Olmsted and Dr. Stuart Schott were named vice-presidents of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, the chemical division of National.

Dr. Hulse and William P. Marsh, jr., USI assistant general manager and a vice-president of National Distillers, have also been named vice-presidents of the USI division.

Dr. Hulse joined National Distillers in 1949 as director of research, after having

—*Continued on page 68*

Lithium Tract in Manitoba Is Slated for Exploitation

American Metal Company, New York, and Montgary Exploration Company have tentatively agreed upon a plan for the exploitation of Montgary's lithium property at Bernic Lake, Manitoba, Canada. Montgary's shareholders will vote on the plan at a special meeting on May 21.

According to the plan as it stands now, American Metal will acquire an option that will give it 60 percent interest in the lithium property. In return, American metal will advance $1.8 million to a jointly-owned company and also will match $2 million more put up by Montgary to assure the full amount needed to bring the property into production.

Decaborane Production Is Started Commercially

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has begun production of decaborane in its pilot plant at Henderson, Nev. This is reported to be the first known commercial facility for producing decaborane, a high-energy chemical compound of boron and hydrogen.

At present, most of the plant's output is being used to meet existing sales commitments. However, the company is in position to offer for sale limited quantities of decaborane for investigational purposes by industry.

Dow Landmark Yielding Space to Newer Installation

Wreckers are ready to smash an austere frame building where commercial production of synthetic chloroform from carbon tetrachloride was pioneered fifty-five years ago.

The walls of "3-B" building at Dow Chemical Company's Midland, Mich., headquarters plant will soon fall to make room for new calcium-magnesium facilities.

Framed with 8 by 8 inch timbers, 3-B was erected in 1902 to house a new venture in organic chemistry.

The chloroform process was a triumph in its day as one of the first large-scale organic syntheses to be achieved in an American chemical factory.

Herbert H. Dow, who had founded Dow Chemical Company in 1897, organized a small company "across the street" from his plant in 1902 to develop the process commercially. 3-B building was erected to house part of the operations.

The new organic chemical works achieved its first sales in 1903 and later joined the parent company.

The process involved manufacture of carbon tetrachloride by treating carbon bisulfide with sulfur chloride. The carbon tetrachloride, which later proved to have important uses of its own, was reduced with fine iron and water in tumbling tanks under controlled conditions.

The tumblers would run several days—perhaps a week. A mixture of chloroform and carbon tetrachloride was steamed out of the tumblers and then distilled and redistilled in fractionating columns packed with coke. It was tested for purity in a laboratory at one side of the building.

Thousands of amber-colored bottles and drums of chloroform left 3-B before a new and better process was developed and manufacture was shifted in 1942 to Dow's Texas Division.

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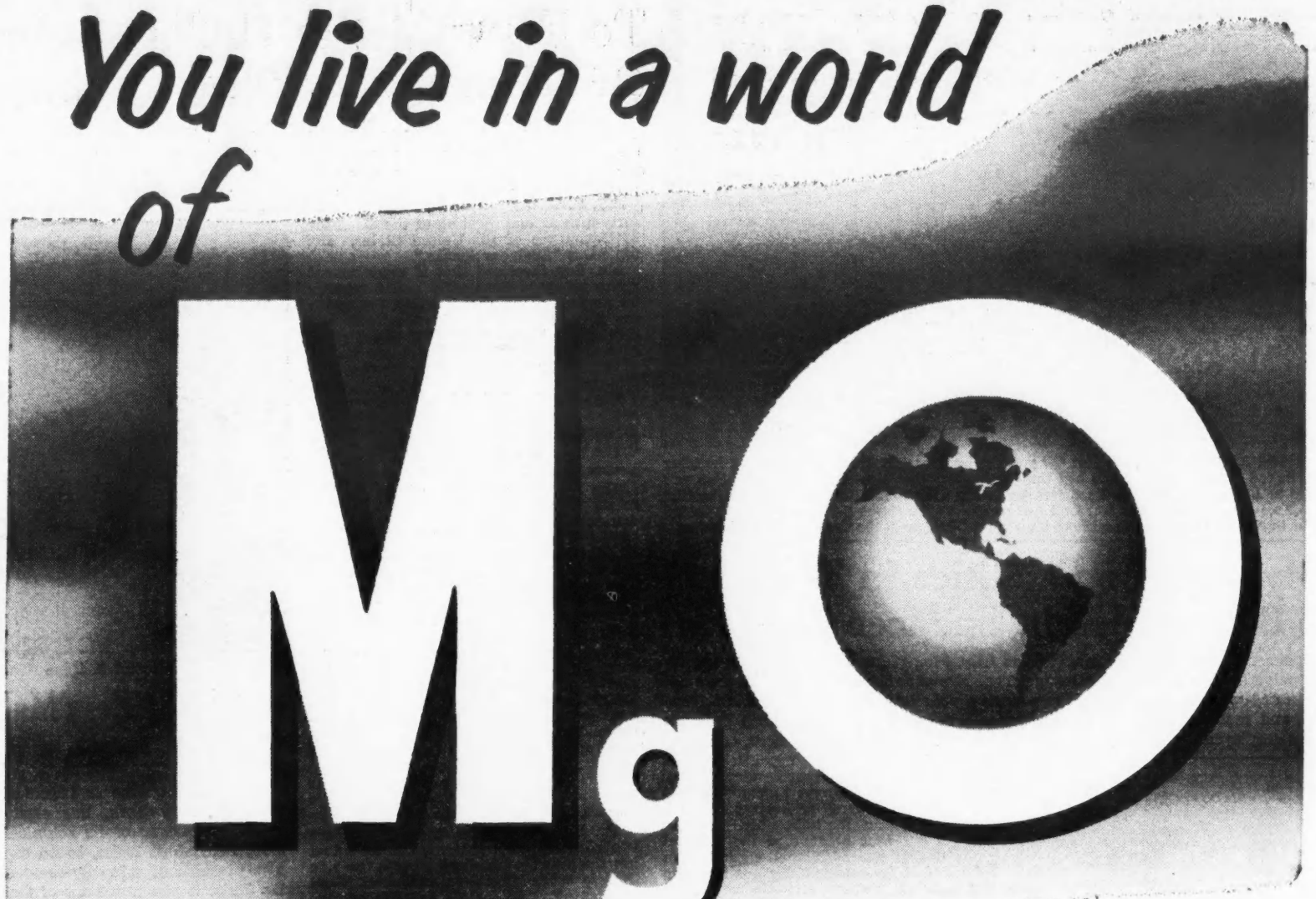

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Association Meetings

Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference, New Jersey State University, New Brunswick, N. J., May 8.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, May 10.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 7-9.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., June 2-6.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 13-14.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Sheraton-Mayflower hotel, Akron, Ohio, May 22-24.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 27-29.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

American Soybean Association, combined annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Leamington hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., August 26-28.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont-Plaza hotel, New York, October 22.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, spring meeting, Lexington hotel, New York, May 16.

Chemical Buyers' Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Marlborough-Blenheim hotel and Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., May 28.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 27-28; Lake Placid, N. Y., September 16-17.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22

Commercial Chemical Development Association, resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Electrochemical Society, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 12-16.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 19-22.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-12.

Paint Industries Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

Proprietary Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 12-15.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, October 14.

Society of Flavor Chemists, luncheon and flavor symposium, Roosevelt hotel, New York, May 22.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual outing Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa., May 27-29.

Pharmacists Must Draw Closer To Foster Better Understanding Of Objectives, APhA Is Told

All segments of pharmacy must come closer together in order to bring about a broader understanding of the profession's objectives, according to John A. MacCartney, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Such an endeavor "appears to be the fervent desire of the great majority of pharmacists in this country," he believes. Speaking at the annual meeting of the organization in New York last week, Mr. MacCartney said the association "should be the organization to spearhead a determined campaign to develop this unanimity."

Mr. MacCartney said remarks on "unanimity of purpose" contained in his speech were based on "grass-root opinions" obtained in fifty-five appearances during the past year before various pharmacy groups throughout the country, personal contact with individual pharmacists, and "hundreds of letters I have received."

Sought Understanding Last Year

He recalled that in his inaugural address a year ago he had stated his beliefs "that we [pharmacists] should work vigorously to develop a greater spirit of mutual understanding, cooperation, and compatible public attitude among our various internal associations."

"I can report to you that such an objective appears to be the fervent desire of the great majority of pharmacists in this country," he pointed out.

Mr. MacCartney, professional relations manager for Parke, Davis & Co., said that during his term as APhA president he had tried to stimulate thinking toward a "greater degree of professional cooperation among our national groups, to the end that the public will fully understand that all of them have the same broad purpose of furthering the objectives of pharmacy and of contributing toward the betterment of all pharmacists, not just those in their own particular organization."

He cited the medical profession's ability to represent the specialized interest of groups within the broad profession of medicine and yet, when appropriate, "fully unite in a cohesive profession front to defend the prerogatives of any or all of their professional colleagues" as the desired aim of the pharmacy profession.

"In our profession, we have apparently not yet reached this desirable situation,

—*Continued on page 50*

HEADS CHEMISTS' CLUB AGAIN: Leo V. Steck of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, re-elected last week to a new term as president of the Chemists' Club of New York.

CCDA to Devote Spring Meeting To Rockets and Missile Propellants

The Commercial Chemical Development Association, in cooperation with the Dtpartment of Defense, will devote its spring meeting at French Lick, Ind., May 13 and 14, to a series of talks and group discussions on rocket and missile propellants. John J. O'Connell, program chairman for the meeting, said it was felt that the propellant phase of the missile and rocket program would have the most significant effects on the chemical industry and should receive the major attention of the group.

Certain information has been declassified patricularly for this meeting, Mr. O'Connell said, adding that it was hoped that the discussions would help members to "build up sufficient background in the field to enable them to interpret more intelligently the sign, if not the magnitude, of changing chemical requirements as various pieces of information on the program are declassified and appear in the lay and trade press."

Dan A. Kimball, president of Aerojet General Corporation, and vice-president of General Tire & Rubber Company, will deliver the convention banquet address,

—*Continued on page 50*

IODINE AWARD WINNER: Dr. James O. Hoppe, pharmacologist at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute at Rensselaer, N. Y., who was presented with the Chilean Iodine Educational Award for 1957 last week at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in New York.

Case Institute Selects Site For Industrial Atom Center

Case Institute of Technology has selected a 275-acre site in Glenwillow Village of Cuyohoga County, fifteen miles southeast of Cleveland, Ohio, for the proposed $7,000,000 Case Industrial Nuclear Center. A high flux engineering test reactor will be the heart of the facility.

Designed primarily for advanced industrial research and testing, the reactor will be used in Case's training and research programs. The reactor planned will have a power level of 20,000 thermal kilowatts and a maximum neutron flux of 2 x 1014 neutrons per square centimeter per second. Supporting facilities will include a gamma irradiation center, hot laboratories, radiochemistry laboratory and a variety of research and testing apparatus.

Sulfate Turpentine Parley To Take Place Tomorrow

A symposium of sulfate turpentine sponsored by the Pulp Chemicals Association will be held at the Savoy-Plaza hotel, New York, tomorrow, beginning at 10 a. m. Representatives of all branches of the industry will participate. Representatives of interested government agencies are to be guests of the association.

This symposium will deal not only with the statistics of production and consumption of sulfate turpentine but also with its yields and potentials and its uses and market trends, both domestic and foreign. Dr. Arthur Pollak technical consultant of the association, will act as moderator.

Cosmetic Chemists to Fete British Chromatographers

Dr. A. J. P. Martin, winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry, and his colleague Dr. A. T. James are coming to the United States to be honored by scientists of the cosmetic industry here.

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will present the annual special award for outstanding scientific literature to Drs. Martin and James at a luncheon on May 10 at the Commodore hotel, New York.

The British scientists are to receive the joint award of $1,000 for their publications.

Chemical Buyers Plan Program With NAPA

The Chemical Industry Buyers' Group has set aside the afternoon and evening of May 28 for its program at the annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which is to be held from May 27 through 29 in Atlantic City, N. J.

The chemical buyers will meet at noon for luncheon in the Marlborough-Blenheim hotel. Following this there will be a business meeting and election of officers.

Wesley R. Koster, branch chief of the inorganics section of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, will open the afternoon program with a talk on "Chemicals for Defense."

This will be followed by a panel discussion on "Chemical Purchasing Agent on Trial." Howard C. E. Johnson, editor of *Chemcal Week* magazine, will be the moderator.

Members of the panel will include: A. B. Clow, general manager of the farm and home division, American Cyanamid Company; Ed E. Fogle, vice-president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation; Tully C. Tupper, director of sales for the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, and George L. Varnes, executive director of agricultural and industrial products of Eli Lilly & Co.

Dow Sets Up Building Unit

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has established building products group as part of its plastics technical service. Donald R. Gray has been made head of the new section. Mr. Gray will be responsible for development work and technical service on such materials as plastic flashing, tank lining, saran-lined pipe and other plastics now under development.

Rutgers Conclave To Hear Dr. Scheele

Progress and problems of national health and the pharmaceutical industry and profession will be examined at the sixth annual Rutgers Pharmaceutical Conference at the State University at New Brunswick, N. J., May 8. Emil P. Martini, jr., president of the Bergen Drug Company, Hackensack, N. J., is meeting general chairman.

A talk on "National Health Progress and Problems" by Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, president of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J., former US Surgeon General, at the 1 p.m. luncheon highlights the all-day gathering.

The conference will open in Rutgers gymnasium at 10 a.m. following a wel-

—*Continued on page 66*

Drew Sees Business Separated Into Four Stages

E. F. Drew & Co., New York, is looking back on fifty years in the vegetable oils business and at a recent open house celebration at the Boonton, N. J., plant, pointed out that the history of the company can be separated into four phases—the "Peddling Stage," the "Struggle Stage," the "Establishing Stage" and the "New Horizons Stage."

Starting in East Boston, Mass., in 1907, the "Peddling Stage" began when an enterprising young executive with a few assistants began to buy oils and sell them to a limited number of customers.

By 1917, the second phase of the company was coming into being and can be called the "Struggle Stage." The concern moved its headquarters for refining from Massachusetts to Boonton, where, with one small refining tank, employees managed to refine a limited amount of oil and then went into action to sell that oil as quickly as possible. The money received from one car of oil was used immediately to purchase another car to refine and thus the ever enlarging cycle continued.

From 1937 an "Establishing Stage" evolved and with it Drew established itself as an important, permanent organization in the buying, refining and marketing of coconut oil. Through research more and more uses for this oil were developed, especially in the edible oil field. Gradually the refining of edible oils brought about more and more by-products which opened up new fields for the Drew organization.

The present phase, or the "New Horizons Stage," had its beginning in 1947. From then on, Drew's growth brought about a multiplant and a multidivision

—*Continued on page 66*

gilding the lily . . .

The response to our recent announcement of the lightest colored COCONUT FATTY ACIDS has been so favorable that it really seems unnecessary to announce a further reduction in color. However, our novel techniques of fatty acid refining now permit us to GUARANTEE a maximum color of only 3.0Y/0.3R (5¼" Lovibond). Compared with our former specifications (only two months old) of 4.0Y/0.4R, this may seem like "*gilding the lily*", but we know it will have special significance to those users of Coconut Fatty Acids to whom LIGHT COLOR is of paramount importance.

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 3 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd. 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.21 - 1.85
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58 - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Benzoate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .63 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.32 - 1.34
flake lb. 1.28 - 1.30
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.23 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 26.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

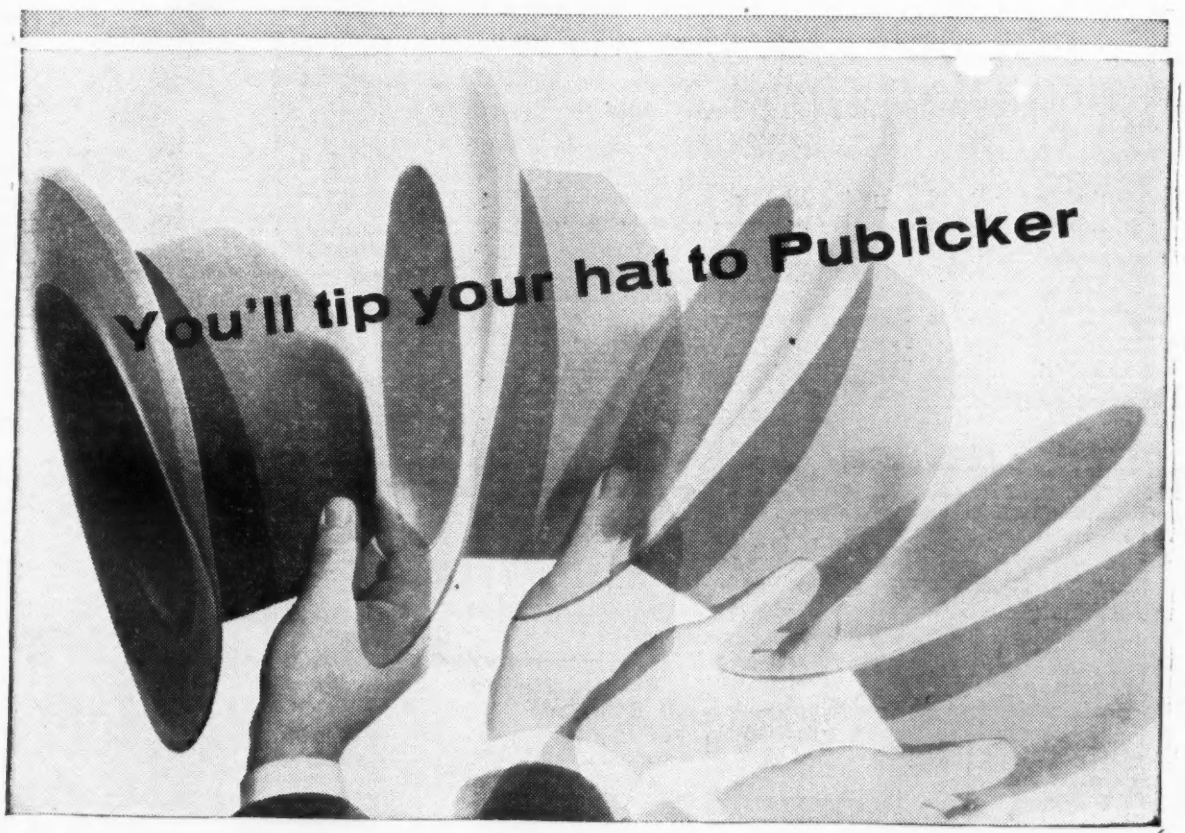
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
USP, sweet, cns., dms. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24°, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .032 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis lb. .0295- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .78½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots. oz. 8.00 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 80.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, f.o.b. works lb. 1.05 - —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works .... ton.319.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse .ton.397.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 • —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.00 • —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .45 • —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works . 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia acqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate NF, dms. lb. 3.07 • —
Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Ammonium linoleate, 60%, dms., works..lb. .50 • .55

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., bbls., 15,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.22 • —
bbls., 2,000-lb. contracts, works. lb. 1.23 • —
single bbls., works.....lb. 1.24 • —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.64.00 • —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. .....lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.64.00 • —
August discount.....ton. 5.00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles .ton.79.69 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.51.00 • —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .26½- .31
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.187.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.273.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.278.50 • —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium Persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. .20 • .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms.....lb. .46 • —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works..lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price..ton.32.00 • —
purif., dms., works.....lb. .10 • .10½
syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.32.00 -42.00
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis..ton.160.00 • —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 • .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis.....lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.96
Ammonium thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. .65 • —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots..lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots..lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic., bots..lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, bots..lb. 4.50 • 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms. lb.18.00 -28.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 • 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist, from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 • —
Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .16 • —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 • —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.),
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 • —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E .....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E .....lb. .16 • —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works..lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39½- —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .60 • —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 1.70 • 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms..... lb. .82 • 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 • —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 • —
Anethole, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 • 1.80
Tech., dms.....lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .80 • .90
Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.85.00 -100.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.....lb.80.00 -95.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals....lb. .20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 • —
Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 2.75 • 3.50
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .25 • —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 1.95 • 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .78 • —
p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 • —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. ....lb. .15 • .17
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works. lb. .83 • —
bbls., smaller lots, works .... lb. .95 • —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.15 • —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .86 • —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .91 • —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines . lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines.....lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .23 • .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works..lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 • —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms..lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. ....lb. 3.50 • —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 • —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms ....lb. .75 • .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 • .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 • —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 • 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.80 • —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 2.25 • —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .031 • —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. ....lb. .48 • —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Aresnic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 • —
Asafetida, cn.....lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .85 • —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.82.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.72.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.68.25 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.58.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.48.30 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.41.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines.ton.42.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.39.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines.ton.42.00 • —
Asbestos prices are in US funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.12.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.12.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.12.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.13.00 • —
bots, 500-gram lots.....kilo.13.50 • —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —



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Asphalt, manjac, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.55
Avocado oil, cns. lb. 3.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.121.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.191.00 - —
NF, cryst, 100-lb. dms. lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.49.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., ex whse, New York ton.70.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .67 - .68
Brazilian, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Central American, bgs. lb. .68 - .69
Chilean, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .79 - .82
white slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .78 - .81
yellow bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .73 - .76
yellow slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .72 - .77
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .35 - .37
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.82.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton.85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .74 - 1.05
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald. area lb .20 - .21 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .64 - .79
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
13-gal cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

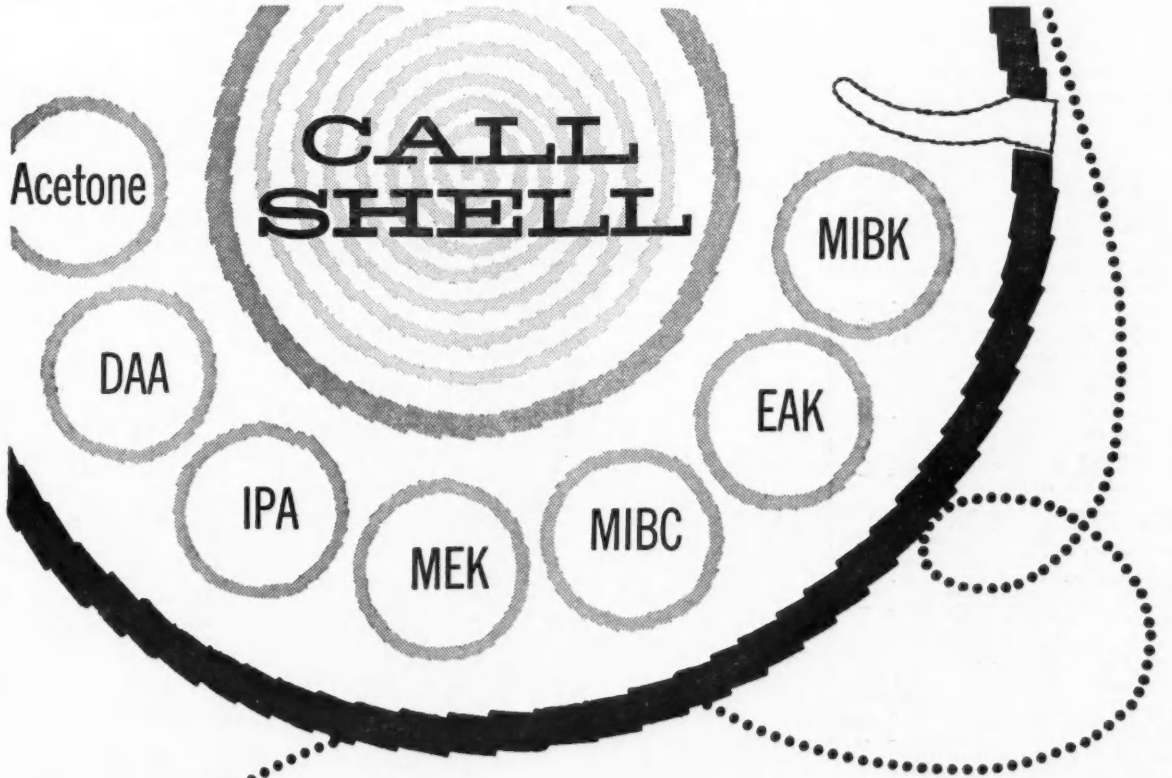
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.10.25 -10.50
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgaliate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse. ton.155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
bgs., t.l. lb. .15 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15½ - .35¼
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .48 - .50



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Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazil, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood oil).
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.60.00 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.71.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.125.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.130.25 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.53.50 - —
Borax, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.129.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots, same basis. ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l., works ton.98.00 - —
99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.50 -153.50
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .12 - .18
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —

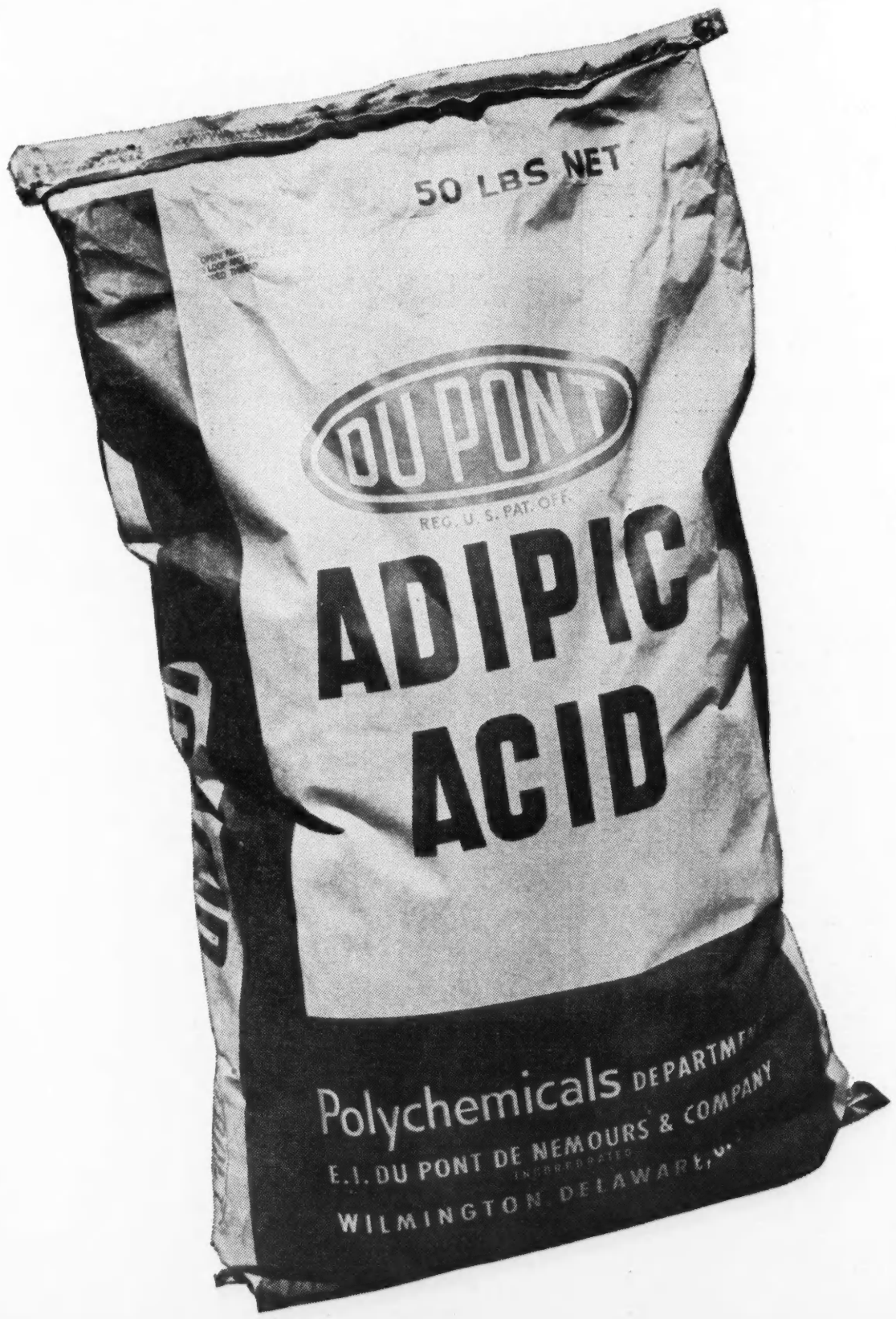
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾- .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .26¾
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.60 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 6.20 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 5.50 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.10 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb. 4.40 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls lb. 1.78 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.25 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.46 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.14 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.35 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.67 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.34 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —



Cajeput oil, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 3.30
Redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.40
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	- —
Calamus oil, bots.	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works	gram.	.60	- —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works	gram.	.65	- —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	4.00	- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	- .09½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	- —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	134.40	- —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	- —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	- .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	42.50	- —
medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	38.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	- —
surface treated bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	47.50	- —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	110.00	-160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	120.00	-175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	- —
Gran., purif., dms.	lb.	.27	- —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	- —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.80	- —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.00	- —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	- —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	36.00	-73.00
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.32	- —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	- .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .53
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms	lb.	2.95	- —
Calcium gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.	lb.	.74	- .76
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.67	- .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	2.20	- 2.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- —
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	- —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	- .40
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	- .43
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.27¼	- —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted	gram.	.045	- —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms.	lb.	.74	- —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lbs.	7.75	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.50	- —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	79.55	-83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	89.55	-93.25
19% P, c.l., works, Tex. Cit.	ton.	76.00	- —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	99.50	-104.50
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.20	- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis,	100 lbs.	7.70	- —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.25	- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	10.50	- —
Calcium phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.50	- —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.33	- —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).			
Calcium stearate, etns., c.l.	lb.	.39	- —
etns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	- .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).			
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	5.42	- —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms.,	kgs	lb. 3.68	- 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots,	lb.	.60	- .65
tablets, 1 oz., ½-oz. cs	lb.	.85	- .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more	lb.	48	- —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.59	- —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	.61	- —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.90	- —
tins, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.91	- —
tins, smaller lots	lb.	.92	- —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.28	- .35
White, dms	lb.	.29	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cananga oil, native cns	lb.	7.75	- —
Rectified, cns	lb.	9.75	- —
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.63	- .65
Refd., bgs	lb.	.70	- .72
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 100 mesh, 7c. higher.			
Cantharides Chinese, cs.	lb.	2.00	- 2.05
powd., bxs.	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
Russian, bgs	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
powd., bxs	lb.	4.35	- 4.40
Capric acid, dms	lb.	.25	- .27
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., an t.l., works	lb.	.19	- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.16½	- —
Sec., 92-99% dms., c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks	lb.	.19½	- —
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.25	- .27
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleo-resin)			
Capsicum oleo resin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.50	- 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.17	- —
Caraway oil, NF, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 3.65
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	- —
Carbon black, channel, rubber bags, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1025	- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	- —
etns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.0750	- —
bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.0790	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.102	- .123
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0550	- —
etns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.0950	- —
Carbon black, furnace, semi-reforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0750	- —
bgs., etns., l.c.l. whse	lb.	.0950	- —
Pigment, high color beads, etn., c.l., works	lb.	.72	- —
etns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse.	lb.	.78	- —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.19	- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area	ton	73.00	-115.00
cyls., same basis	lb.	.08	- .09
Solid, wholesale, same basis	lb.	.035	- .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt equald. to competitive points	lb.	.07	- —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½	- .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	- —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05½	- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¼	- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼	- —
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	- 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots	lb.	38.00	-40.50
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20	- —
Bleached, "B"	lb.	3.10	- —
Decorticated, Ceylon cs.	lb.	3.00	- —
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.00	- —
Green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.15	- —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.15	- —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb. lots or more dlvd	lb.	16.80	- —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.68	- .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.77	- .78
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.89	- .90
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.71	- .72
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.80	- .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.72	- .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.80	- .82
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.37	- 1.39
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.39	- 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 7c. higher			
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.295	- —
Tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12	- —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd.	million units.	.21	- —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.084	- —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.35	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	4.50	- 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.36	- —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	- —
Dom., edible, acid precip., 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	- —
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.22	- .22½
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.25	- .26
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23	- —
dms., dm. lots, same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44	- 1.75

Du Pont chemical experience is the reason...

You get unvarying high quality in every bag of Du Pont Adipic Acid

Du Pont, the chemical industry's first producer of adipic acid, maintains its high-quality standards with the latest manufacturing processes and production techniques.

You benefit from Du Pont's 20 years of experience as a producer of high-quality adipic acid. For shipment after shipment, you can depend on a product that meets your most exacting specifications . . . whose purity and uniformity are always the same. This means you can count on a smoother-running operation . . . with costly production halts cut to a minimum.

What's more, uses for versatile Du Pont Adipic Acid continue to grow. In addition to applications in many phases of petroleum and chemical manufacture, Du Pont Adipic Acid is widely used in the production of high-quality adipate plasticizers, polyester resins, and polyurethane foams.

If adipic acid is an ingredient in your process, consider the many advantages you gain from Du Pont's experience in producing this basic chemical. Remember, too, that there is a strategically located stock point near your plant ready to ship Du Pont Adipic Acid (packaged in 50-lb. multi-ply paper bags) on receipt of your order. For more information, call or write our nearest district office . . . you will receive a prompt response.

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Tel: Ind. 3-7250

Detroit 35, Michigan
13000 West Seven Mile Road
Tel: Uni. 4-1963

Los Angeles 58, California
2930 East 44th Street
Tel: Ludlow 2-6464

FORMULA:

$(CH_2)_4\ (COOH)_2$

TYPICAL ANALYSIS:

Adipic Acid 99.8%
Ash ..... 5 p.p.m.
Iron ..... 0.5 p.p.m.
Water 0.05%
Color, A.P.H.A. 6

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington 98, Delaware

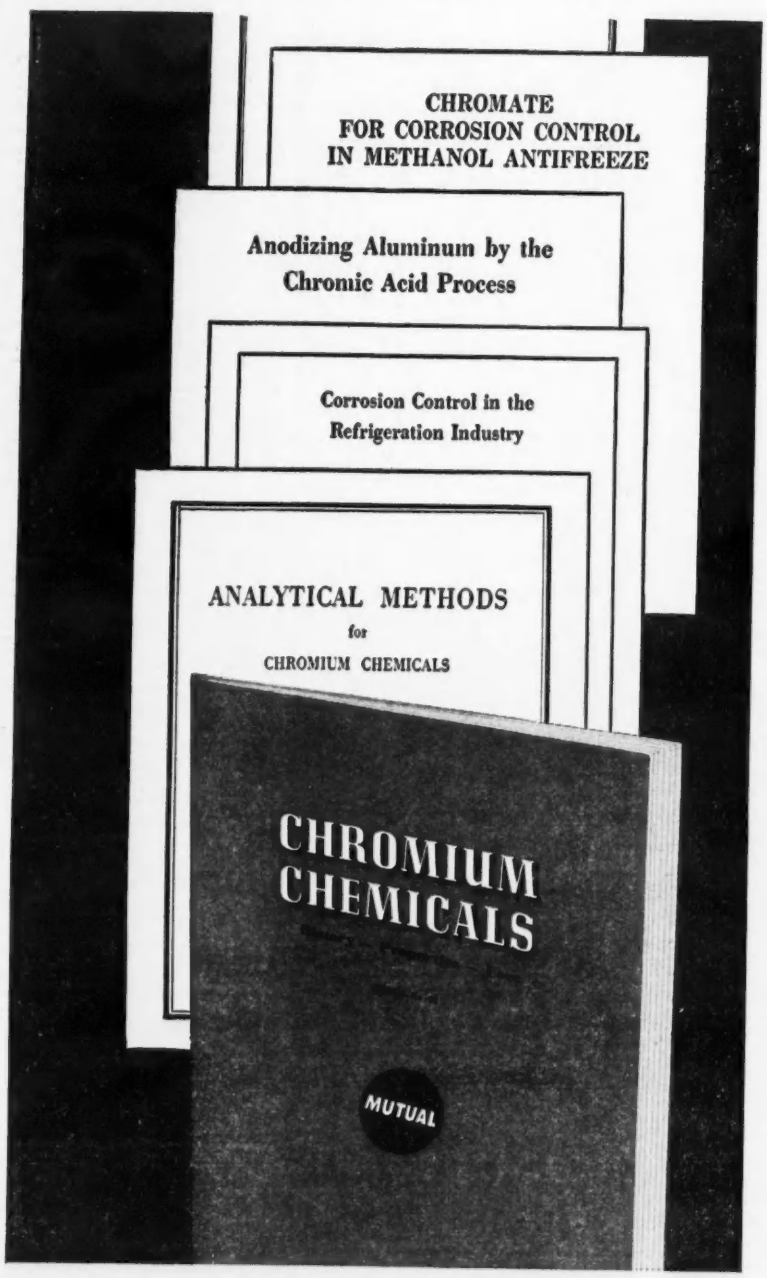
Cassia—Chrome Orange

Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" lb. .20½- —
"B" lb. .19½- —
"C" lb. .18 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.180.00 Nom.
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l., lb. .2850- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2810- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2650- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3375- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3575- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2400- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21 - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor oil pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. 21 - —
Celery seed, oil, bots lb.15.00 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
50% butyryl alcohol, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2 fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate, NF, 48%, bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls. lb. .85 - .95
Roman, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb.225.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.108.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.98.00 - —
25 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.88.00 - —
40 lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.85.00 - —
Charcoal pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, south ton.57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, south. ton.53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, south ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, south ton.38.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, south ton.41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chestnut extract, imp., solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs., same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Jospeh; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.



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MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
61 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York Metropolitan area..lb. .30 • .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works..lb. .09½- —
cbys., works.....lb. .11¼- —

Chromium fluoride, bbls., works..lb. .51 • .52

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 1.20 • —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45½- —

Chromium trioxide, NF, bots.....lb. 1.15 • —

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs..lb. .35 • .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .35 • .40

Cinnamic acid, refd., bots.....lb. 2.50 • 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots.....lb. 2.15 • 2.75

Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. .95 • 1.25

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .98 • —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat ....lb. 1.08 • —

Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.36.00 -70.00

Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms...lb. 1.60 • 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms.....lb.10.25 -10.90

Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.30 • —

Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l..lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt..lb. .30 • .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots..lb. .30½- .31

Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l..lb. .27½ • .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt..lb. .28 • .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots..lb. .29 • .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. .85 • .90
Java, cns.....lb. 1.95 • —
Java-type, cns.....lb. .95 • —

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.85 • 3.50

Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.90 • —

Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots.....oz. 8.50 -15.00

Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.19.50 • —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn..ton.10.00 • —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn.....ton.20.50 • —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton.27.00 -30.20

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works, ton.10.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., Georgia, works, ton.15.50 • —
99%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works..ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me.....gross ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00

Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls.....lb. 1.05 • —

Clove, Madagascar, bgs.....lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs.....lb. .47 • —

Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 • 2.85

Clove leaf oil, crude, dms.....lb. 1.20 • 1.50

CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .41½- .43

CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs, works, frt. alld lb. .55 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 • —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex whse..gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .33½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .17 • —

Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse..gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works.....gal. .16½- .20½

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works..ton.40.00 -42.00

Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 • —

Core, bulk, works.....ton.36.50 • —

Fiber, bulk, works.....ton.44.00 • —

Coaltar pitch, roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works..ton.39.00 • —

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 • —

Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 • —

Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).

Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 • —

Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 • —

Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 • —

Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 • —
Liq., 6% Co, dms.....lb. .54¼- —

Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 • —

Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46½- —

Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 • —

Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 • —
70-71% Co, kgs.....lb. 1.48 • —

Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd..lb. 1.43 • —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. .....lb. .28 • —

Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd..lb. .69 • —

Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 • —

Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd.lb. .42 • —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.17.80 • —

Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.13.75 • —

Cocillana bark, bls.....lb. .25 • —

Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .62 • .67

Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York..lb. .12⅝- .13¼
tanks, Pac. coast.....lb. .11⅞- —
Refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl..lb. .19 • .19½
deodorized, dms., tax incl....lb. .21 • .22

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. ....lb. .23½- .25½
tanks.....lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms.....lb. .24½- .26½
tanks.....lb. .22½- —

Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms. ....lb. .11⅝- .11⅞

Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.13.25 • —

Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.11.75 • —

Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.10.25 • —

Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.10.75 • —

Codliver oil, USP, dms. .....gal. 1.45 • 1.55

Cohosh root, black, bls. .....lb. .20 • .22
Blue, bls.....lb. .20 • .22

Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. ....oz.29.00 -35.50

Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .35 • —

Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .60 • —

Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms.....lb. .34 • —

Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .55 • —

Colombo root, bls.....lb. .15 • .16

Condurango bark, bls.....lb. .26 • —

Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs....lb. .24 • .26

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. .....lb. .60 • .95

Copaiba oil, cns.....lb. 1.75 • 2.50
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .17

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .54 • —

Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .34 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35½- —

Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .43¼- .44
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works.....lb. .37¾- .38¼

Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works..lb. .43 • .47

Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more..lb. .698 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. .708 • —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .728 • .748

Copper gluconate, dms.....lb. 3.15 • 3.35

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss..lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52 • —

Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .32 • —

Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld..lb. .24 • —

Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .33¼- —

Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works..lb. .45 • —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-1,999-lb. lots, works..lb. .50 • —

Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .61 • —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .60½- —

Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .53½- .63⅛

Copper quinolinolate, fib. dms. . lb. 4.25 • 4.50

Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 • —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1980 —

Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.90 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.40 -15.90

Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.23.25 • —

Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.28.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.29.00 -33.00

Copper undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.75 • —

Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f....ton.164.00 • —
Pac. ports, c.i.f.....ton.160.00 • —

Coriander oil, USP, bots .....ton.10.50 • —

Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .12 • —
Rumanian, bgs .....lb. .09 • .09⅛
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- —

Corn oil, crude, tanks, works ..lb. .13½- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .06 Nom.

Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .1916- .1925
tanks .....lb. .1716- —

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Sulfur, Iron and Zinc and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how and basic position in these minerals is your assurance of exacting quality control, strict uniform consistency and a plentiful supply.

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35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

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Minimum 76% Copper as metallic. Technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

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LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE
Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

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Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water white. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

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T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing, crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

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Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

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36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

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Secondary Zinc Oxide.

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65% Mn SO_4. Designed specifically for inclusion in mixed fertilizer.

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MANGANOUS OXIDE
Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds, fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

Samples, specifications and detailed information upon request.

TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION

617-29 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Corn Oil Acids—Diphenyl

Corn oil acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .16¾- .18⅛
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
½-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.09 • —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.32 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.57 • —
Corn syrup, 42°, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.30 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 • —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 54.00 -54.50
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13½- —
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock ..... lb. .12¾ Nom.
tanks, Waco ..... lb. .13 Nom.
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05 • —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .18⅝- .18⅞
tanks ..... lb. .16⅞- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works, lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst, dms ..... lb. 3.60 • —
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .85 • .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 • —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .226 • —
Refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .42 • .44
dms. l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .53 • .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 • .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 • —
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works ... lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 • —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. .72 • —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1625- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .145 • —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 • —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 • —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .2175- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .16¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 • —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 • —
m.p., 25° 28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 • —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .51 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns ... lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., 50%, 207° C. or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald, lb. 1.10 • —
50%, 204° to 207° C., resin grade, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.20 • —
50%, 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 • —
50%, 210° or above, non-resin grade, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.15 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald ... gal. 1.00 • —
tmp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 • —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 • —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington Cal lb. .65 • .72
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis ... gal. .61 • —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 • .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 • —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 • —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs ... lb. .70 • —
Powd., cs ..... lb. .85 • —
Cubeb oil, cns. ..... lb 4.10 - 4.25
Cumene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs ..... lb .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .22 • .23
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. N.P.
Cumin oil, bots., cns ..... lb 4.75 - 5.00
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 • —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 • —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 96.00 • —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 140.00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls .. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .72 • —
tanks, works ..... gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .27½- —
tanks, works, same basis ... lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29 • —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C, 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 • —
6-oz. cyls., works ..... cyl. 12.00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 • —
cyls. 100-gal. lots. ..... gal. .37 • —
cyls, 200-gal. lots ..... gal. .36 • —
Cypress oil, bots ..... lb. 5.30 • —

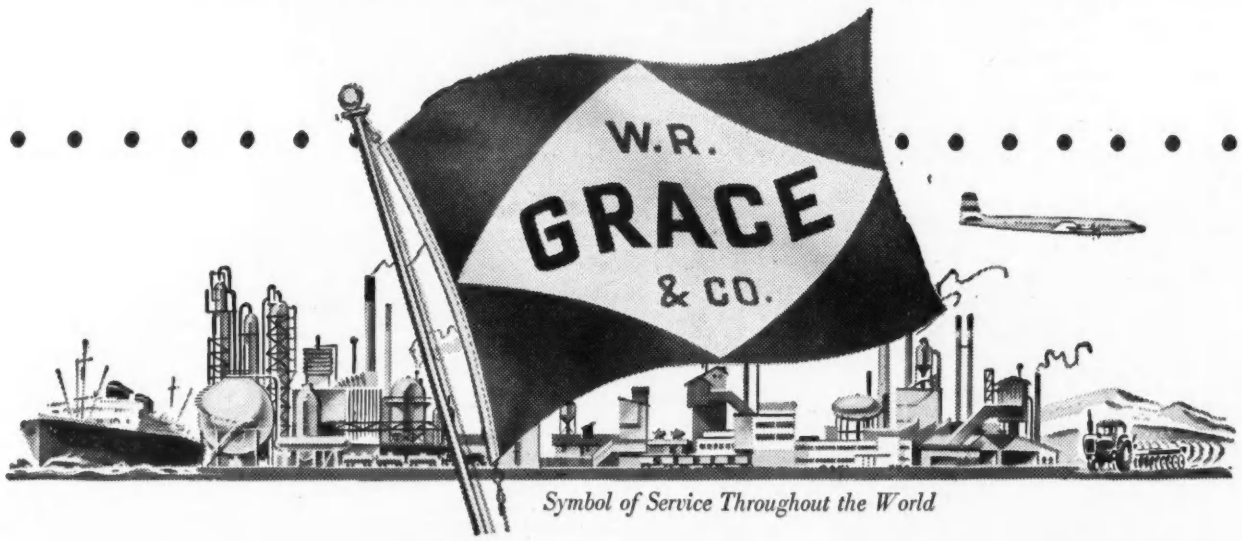
D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .42 • .46
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45 • .49
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .39 • —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 • .49
tanks, works ..... lb. .39 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E. cs ... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .16 Nom.
E, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
Dammar gum, East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .08¼- .09½
black, bold, bgs. ..... lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13½
nubs and chips, bgs. ..... lb. .11½- .13
pale, chips, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs. ..... lb. .37½- .40
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .44¼- .47
No. 2 bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. ..... lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .32 • —
DDD, tech., flaks,grd, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .46 • —
DDT powder, bgs., cl. works, frt equald ... lb. .23 - .27
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .24 • .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 • .28
fib. dms, smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 • .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. ..... lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 • —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 64.10 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. ..... lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .64½- .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis ... gal. .48½- .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .65½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .70½- .76½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .49½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies. gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 • —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .655 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .495 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .645 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .695 • .795
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 • —

Denatured alcohol, SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies ... gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.33 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.48 • —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.32 • —
light, paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.07 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.22 • —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ...100 lbs. 8.91 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 9.06 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs..... lb. .10½- .11
Destrose, USP, dms. ..... lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .125 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .145 • —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .155 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12 • —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. ..... lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾- .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .83 • —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld. lb. .34 • —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 • .64½
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., c.l., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.24 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .95 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .86 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32 • .33
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Dicapyrl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works. lb. .83 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .12 • .14½
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 • —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works.... lb. .34 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 • —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .58¼- .59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld..... lb. 1.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 • —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 • .45
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • .30½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 • .31½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27½- .28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 • —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .31 • —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 • —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45 • —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot ..... kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 • —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.40 - 5.00
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots. lb. .26 • .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works..... lb. .14 • —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works ..... lb. .62 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0850- .0875
Dihydrostreptomymin sulfate, bulk, gram. .0850- .0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms.. lb. 2.55 • —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.09 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 • —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 • —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs..... lb. .09¼- —
Nat., bgs ..... lb. .08 • —
Dillseed oil, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 • 4.25
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns..... lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.235 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.20 • —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69¼- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. .66 • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms... lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.275 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.285 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 • —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 • —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 • —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .33 • —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .30 • —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb. .34 • .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 • —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 • —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .71 • —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 1.50 • —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.... lb. .22 • —
89° C., dms ..... lb. .24 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E .... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... lb. .15 • —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20 • —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .37 • —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms..... lb. .11 • —
Refd., 63°C., dms ..... lb. .23 • —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 • —
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- .31
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .28 • .28¼
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .58 • .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 • —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... gal. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse..... gal. .62 • —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. New York. gal. .67 • —
tanks, works, south ..... gal. .45 • —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works..... lb. .15 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 • —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.

Developments of 1956 reflect a pattern for progress



Symbol of Service Throughout the World

The 1956 achievements of W. R. Grace & Co. fit into its long-range pattern for progress. During the year the Company accelerated research and development . . . pushed construction and enlargement of manufacturing plants here and abroad . . . took further steps to expand paper and chemical operations in Latin America . . . and proceeded with the program of replacing the Grace Line fleet.

During a year of record-high capital expenditures, the Company also reported higher earnings for the fourth consecutive year. For the complete story on these and other developments in *Casa Grace*, see the 1956 Annual Report.

Highlights of the Year's Operations

Year Ended December 31,	1956	1955
Sales and Operating Revenues	$438,136,637	$427,066,329
Net Income After Taxes	$ 19,785,020	$ 18,780,394
Per share of common stock (Based on average number of shares outstanding)	$ 4.41	$ 4.21
Preferred Dividends Paid	$ 936,498	$ 960,000
Common Dividends Paid	$ 9,828,042	$ 8,473,117
Per share—At rate of	$ 2.30	$ 2.00
Net Working Capital	$108,137,879	$129,845,130
Current Ratio	2.2 to 1	2.5 to 1
Net Fixed Assets	$163,888,582	$138,568,405
Stockholders' Equity per Common Share	$ 46.91	$ 45.56
Number of Common Shares Outstanding	4,493,193	4,284,831
Number of Common Stockholders	21,178	16,623
Number of Employees	44,795	44,505

THE GRACE ORGANIZATION

W. R. GRACE & CO., backed by a century of experience in business and industry, continues to move ahead—in chemical manufacturing and processing . . . in widespread Latin-American enterprises . . . in world trade, transportation and finance.

CRYOVAC COMPANY DIVISION
DAVISON CHEMICAL COMPANY DIVISION
DEWEY AND ALMY CHEMICAL COMPANY DIVISION
DEWEY AND ALMY OVERSEAS COMPANY DIVISION
FOSTER AND KLEISER COMPANY DIVISION
GRACE CHEMICAL COMPANY DIVISION
GRACE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
GRACE LINE INC.
GRACE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
POLYMER CHEMICALS DIVISION
LATIN AMERICAN PAPER AND CHEMICAL GROUP
SOUTH AMERICAN GROUP

For a copy of the 1956 Annual Report write W. R. Grace & Co., Dept. OP 7 Hanover Square, N.Y. 5

W. R. GRACE & CO.

Executive Offices: 7 Hanover Square, New York 5

Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns, lb. .56 - .61
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Tech., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports ex dock ton. 80.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R. conc. lb. 1.07 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.11 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.78 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra lb. 3.53 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste lb. 1.42 - —
dms., dlvd.
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder, lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.01 - 1.03
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosine red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - .75
Ephedrine sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .65 - .72
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

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Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .74 - .90
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .88
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works, lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Ethyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethyl hexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41¼- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate, pipe line tranportation extra. lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 83-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylyanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .62 - —
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .72 - —
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.85 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, dins lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .63 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1450- .1500
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1300- .1350
tanks lb. .1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., same basis ton.137.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 15 kilos or more kilo.100.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0715- —
tanks, dlvd lb 0450 —
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0746 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1370- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775

Mathieson
FORMALDEHYDE
is there

when better textiles are processed

The standard of the textile industry, Mathieson formaldehyde meets the strictest specifications for quality . . . quality which Mathieson maintains with unerring consistency through rigid production control.

Mathieson formaldehyde is supplied in four regular grades—37% inhibited, 37%, 45%, and 50% low methanol—available in tank cars and tank trucks from Morgantown, West Virginia. Compare Mathieson production with your requirements—call your Olin Mathieson representative soon.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION • BALTIMORE 3, MD.

4724

MATHIESON

INORGANICS: Ammonia • Bicarbonate of Soda • Carbon Dioxide • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Chlorine • Hydrazine and Derivatives • Hypochlorite Products • Muriatic Acid • Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products • Sulphate of Alumina • Sulphur (Processed) • Sulphuric Acid
ORGANICS: Ethylene Oxide • Ethylene Glycols • Polyethylene Glycols • Glycol Ether Solvents • Ethylene Dichloride • Dichloroethylether • Formaldehyde • Methanol Sodium Methylate • Hexamine • Ethylene Diamine • Polyamines • Ethanolamines • Trichlorophenol • Surfactants

Fringetree Bark—Hexamethylenetetramine

Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00	-21.75
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	-17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	-18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton.	4.50	- 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. W.	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, pure, bots.	oz.	4.25	5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72	—
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75	—
275 Bloom test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.20	3.50
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	2.90	3.20
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns	lb.	14.75	—
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.80	3.20
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	18.50	—
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	6.00	-10.25
Ginger root, African, bls	lb.	.33	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.26½	—
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.76	—
No. 3 bgs.	lb.	.75	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, bots., works	lb.	.25	—
non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
dms., 1-dm. lots, works	lb.	.16	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.65	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks		.16½	.18¼
Crude, nat., soaplye, tanks	lb.	.15	.16¾
Glycerine, refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29⅜	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅞	—
USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	3.85	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	1.50	—
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09	.09½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07	.07½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾	.22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs.	lb.	.50	—
Tech. grade, bgs	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	1.60	—

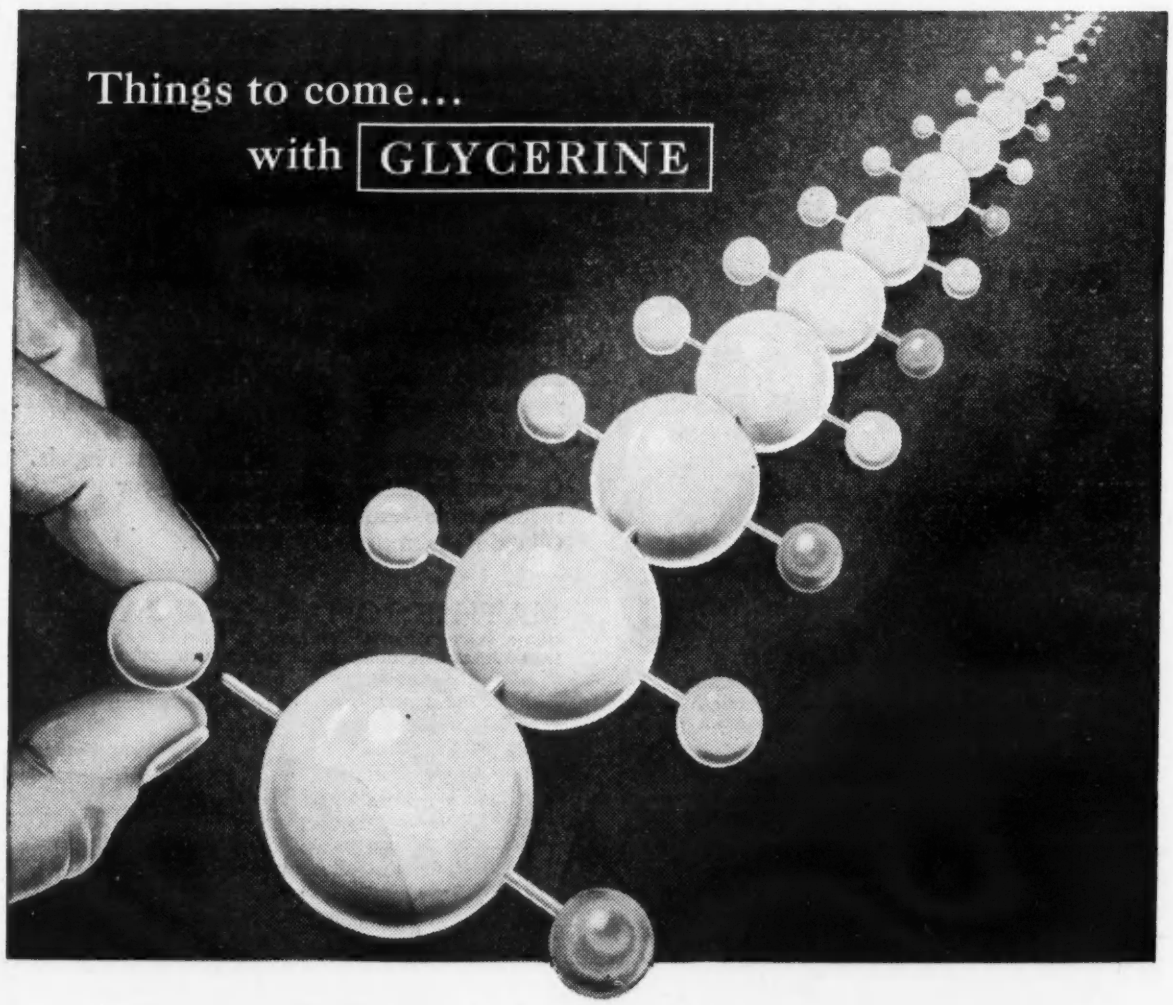
Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	-62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.00	—
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.35	—
Hansa G pigment, bbls.	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb.	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37	—
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.10	2.50
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.20	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.16¼	—
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.16¼	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots., 5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots., 1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms.	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—



New way to get heavier, faster-linking vinyl polymers

A new development* employing Glycerine to speed up the formation of high-molecular-weight vinyl polymers holds out the promise of plastics with new and unusual properties.

The process makes use of Glycerine's ability to increase the true, or *local*, viscosity of the solvent. This increased local viscosity acts to suppress the termination step of the polymerization reaction. Of all the thickening agents tested, only Glycerine had this effect.

The reaction brought about with this new process is claimed to yield polymers with molecular weights far in excess of those obtained by conventional methods. Work is under way to develop commercial possibilities of these new polymers.

*Developed by Dr. G. Oster, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn

Glycerine's usefulness continues to grow. Stable in price, dependable in supply, Glycerine offers processors a unique balance of properties: It is hygroscopic, nontoxic, stable, nonvolatile, with excellent solvent power and agreeable taste. New applications for Glycerine are extending its use in paints, foods, pharmaceuticals, packaging and many other fields. For a handy 20-page booklet, "Glycerine Properties and Uses," write to:

Glycerine Producers' Association

295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine

Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .17 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .17 • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 • 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate. dms., c.l., works. lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 5.50 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 • —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret., dms., works lb. No. Stocks.
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 • 1.53
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.94 • —
1.70 s.g., cbys. lb. 3.23 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 • .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l, works. lb. 15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 • —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., 100 grams or more gram. 4.50 • —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 • —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 • —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 • —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 • —
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 • 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, nonret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .093 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 6.00 • 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hioscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 • 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.75 • 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 • —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 • —
Hydrophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 • 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 • .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 • 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.85 • —
b-Ionone, cns lb. 5.40 • 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 • —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .28 • .34

Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 • —

Iron blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 • —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 • —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 • .70
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. .80 • —
Isobornyl propionate, dms lb. 1.15 • 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 • 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.45 • 3.60
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 • —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate,, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 • —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 • —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 • —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).

INOSITOL
N.F.
H H
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An important vitamin and lipotropic agent that is playing an important and ever-growing role in the pharmaceutical industry.
Whether used alone or with certain vitamins, this lipotropic agent has been found to be effective in helping regulate the metabolism of fat and cholesterol in the body. Extensive studies of this naturally-occurring member of the Vitamin-B complex have revealed that Inositol N.F. is synergistic with other lipotropic agents and has become an important factor in many pharmaceutical preparations. It is also a constituent of an important class of phospholipids.
If you have not already investigated Inositol N.F. for your therapeutic formulations we suggest that you do so. New information is constantly being received . . . for this reason it is wise to keep in close contact with us.
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For convenient handling, Argo Inositol N.F. is shipped in 5, 10, 50 and 100-pound containers.
ARGO®
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Isopropyl Ether—Litharge

Isopropyl ether, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .07 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works .. lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works ... lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis .. lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .43 - .44
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .20
Juniper berry oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 4.00
Twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns ..... lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms ... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .50 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .35
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis .. lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs ..... lb. .15 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1525- —
Toluene type, tanks group 3 gal. .14375- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .1780- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald .. lb. .1830- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .1880- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2250
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald .. lb. .3030- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald .. lb. .3080- .3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3130- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3180- .3750
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works .. lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works .. lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works .. lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
USP, 85%, cyls ..... lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald .. lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Ladyslipper root, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works .. lb. 1.20 - —

National Lead Company, Experimental Test Station, Sayville, Long Island, is set up to develop facts on the durability, beauty, and practicability of house paints. In existence since 1917, it now has 2½ miles of test fences, more than 30,000 active tests.

FOOLPROOF

your exterior paints with Dutch Boy® "45X"

(Basic Silicate White Lead)

TAKE IT from leading makers of exterior paints: for *uniform* performance, you need lead.

And take it from Sayville, National Lead's Experimental Test Station, "Dutch Boy" Basic Silicate White Lead "45X" *assures* uniform performance. No matter how much exposure conditions — or painting practices — vary!

Think about your white House Paints, for example.

With "45X" — Sayville tests show — you definitely improve self-cleaning. Yet, you preserve film integrity!

In tinted House Paints, you step up film durability with "45X". Also resistance to color changes! In Primers, you step up adhesion.

And so it goes!

Everytime you put "45X" into exterior paints, you improve one property or another underlying *uniform* performance.

This minimizes complaints. Saves you time. And money! You, you alone, know what it costs to run down complaints yearly. And the complaints you *don't* hear about! Even you don't know what they cost — in repeat business and good-will.

Fewer complaints— fewer pounds of lead, too!

That's because the reactive portion of each "45X" pigment particle is concentrated at the surface. This makes proportionately larger amounts of lead *available.*

Fewer complaints, fewer pounds of lead! You just can't lose, putting "45X" in your exterior paints!

National Lead Company: New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 80; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Co. of Mass.). In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., 409 Dorchester St., W., Montreal.

Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works .. lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works ..... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ..... lb. .13525- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms ..... lb. .35¾- .37¾
Lauryl alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works .. lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., dms., works ..... lb. .68 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls. ..... lb. .90 - —
Lavender flower oil, perfume grade, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 5.50 - —
Perfume grade, USP, French, 38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - —
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Lavandin oil, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd .. lb. .36½- —
White, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more .. lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead lineolate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Lead metal, pigs, prime, New York. lb. .16 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1580- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd .. lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms. dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
Lead nitrate, bbls ..... lb. .23¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works .. lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld .... lb. .18¼- .19
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- .20
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1845- .192
bbls., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1945- .202
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1935- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2035- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd .. lb. .35 - —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms .. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
Lead, white, basic, silicate., bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld .. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld .. lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .13 - .14
non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib, dms., 25-lb. lots, works .. lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 50.00 -85.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Messina, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - —
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt. ton. 20.82 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 22.32 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis .. ton. 26.32 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns .... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
West Indian, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Expressed West Indian, cns .... lb. 6.75 - —
Terpeneless, bots. ..... lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works .. ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms ..... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms .. lb. 3.30 - 5.10
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.05 - 6.75
Ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls .. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest mills .. ton. 58.00 - —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton. 59.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York .. lb. .1630- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1730- .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ..... lb. .1270- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1410- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1440- .1450
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .1930- —
Water-white, dms ..... lb. .2230- —
Linseed pitch, dms. ..... lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .17¾- .18
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- .19

Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .88 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.. lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.05 - —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd.. lb. 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate, dms..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works.... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - —
Lithium titanate, dms., works.... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb. .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works..... lb. 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works..oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.... lb. .50 - —
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb. 12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls..... lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment. lb. 3.25 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms..... lb. 14.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Magnesia, syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .30½- —
USP, light, bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms. ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash..ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars... lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.. lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .14½- .15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..... lb. .23½- .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots. lb. .59 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works. lb. .20 - —
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots. lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..... lb. .45 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .27½- —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls..... lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd... lb. .35 - —
Manganese arsenate bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works. lb. .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works. ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis..... ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis. ton. 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd... lb. .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms..... lb. .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% Mn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E..... ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. ton. 62.00 - —
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock .ton. 54.00 -57.00
Manila copal gum, C bgs..... lb. .34¾- .38
CBB, bgs..... lb. No. stocks.
DBB, bgs..... lb. .25½- .28
DK, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust., bgs..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs..... lb. .19¾- .22
WS, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works. lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works. lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works. lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf. lb. .08¼ Nom.
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs.. lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis. lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more. lb. 4.98 - —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more. lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works ..... lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots..... lb. 5.60 - —
USP, fib. dms..... lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF..... lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask. 255.00 -257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .14 - .14½
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- .12
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works.... lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works. lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works..... lb. .45 - —

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because...

- The M.C.P. label is that of one of the nation's oldest specialists in quality citrus products — pectins, juices, concentrates, etc.
- It's the *producer's* label — which means that M.C.P. LEMON OIL is pure and unadulterated...cold-pressed in California and *packed by the producer* ... to assure the user receiving it pure and unadulterated.
- It identifies M.C.P. LEMON OIL as one that meets all the long-accepted standards for highest quality and finest flavor.
- There is but one M.C.P. LEMON OIL label, and this is what it means:—*An exclusively first grade lemon oil, for M.C.P. packs but this one top grade!*

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Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

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W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .65 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld. or dld. gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. metropolitan area .. gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. .. gal. .29½- —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots., min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. .. lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 .. lb. .20½- —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 .. lb. .21 • —
Non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld .. gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .63½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .69½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .48½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. .. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 • —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 • 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. .. lb. .62 • .68
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .. lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs .. lb. 1.05 • —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. .. lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .. lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs .. lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald .. lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd .. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men,, cyls., dlvd .. lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate ..... lb. 1.55 • 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. ..... lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity .. works .. lb. .10 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots .. lb. 31.00 • 42.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms, lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .16½- —
Dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14 • —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14 • —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va .. lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis .. lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. .. lb. 3.00 • 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms .. lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots .. lb. .62 • —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots .. gram. .68 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis .. lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis .. lb. 4.35 • —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .445 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ..... lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed works .. lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, max. load limit works .. lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works .. lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works .. lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .. lb. .06½- —
bgc., l.c.l., ex-whse. ..... lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E .. lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E .. lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E .. lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E .. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. .. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E .. lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works .. lb. .10 • .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works .. lb. .11 • .12
Mineral black, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York .. gal. .59 • —
Tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .60 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .68 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .61 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .68 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .67 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .77 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .73½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .80½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .82 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. New York .. gal. .85 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .90½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works .. lb. .2235- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .32 • —
Newark, dlvd. ..... gal. .3328- —
New York, dlvd. ..... gal. .34½- —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco .. gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York .. gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .20 • —
Buffalo ..... gal. .20½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .239 • —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23½- —
Newark ..... gal. .19 • —
New York ..... gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 • —
Providence ..... gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works .. lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans .. gal. .23½- .24
tanks, New York ..... gal. .28 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls ..... lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works .. kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works .... kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works .. lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content .. lb. 1.39 • —

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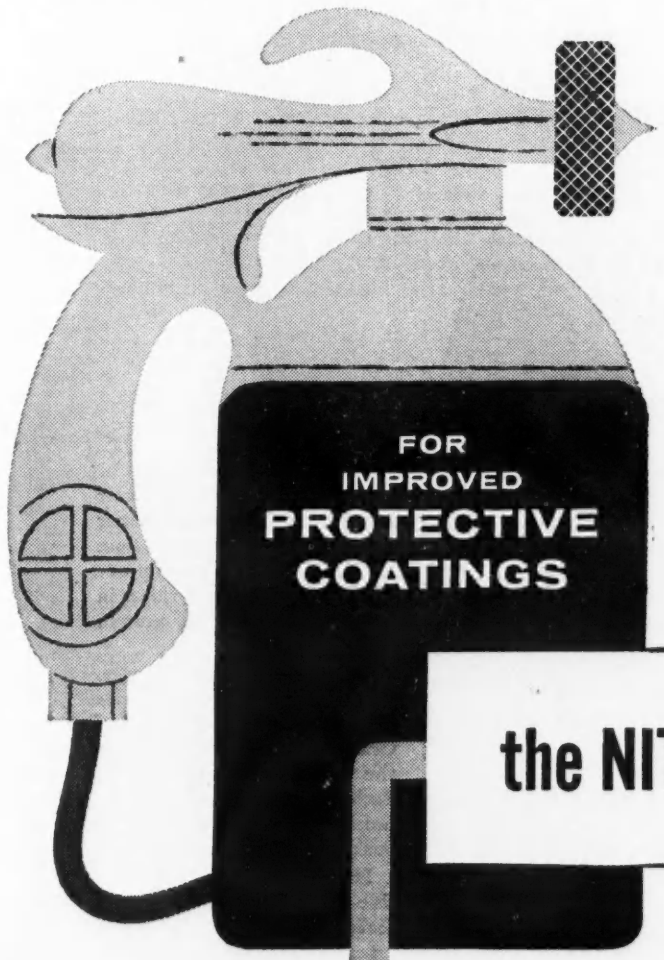
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works..lb. 1.20 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies..lb. .83½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .86½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .83 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E..lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l.lb. 1.15 • —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. 1.23 - 1.27
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs....lb. .29 • .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .26 • .28
German, bgs.....lb. .35 Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns.....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine actate, anhyd., cns.....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.....oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E...lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots..lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 5.35 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —
cns., 25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.lb. .10½- —
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11 • —
Montana, oriental, bgs.....lb. .08½- Nom.
yellow, bgs.....lb. .10½- —
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms.....lb. .17½ Nom.
Syn., bots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, dms.....lb. .26 • .28
Myrobalans, Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 57.00 -58.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock....ton. 62.00 -63.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .10 • .10¼
Myrrh gum, cs.....lb. .55 • —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, 140°F. flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal .18 • —
tanks, group 3.....gal. .155 • —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .19 • —
New York.....gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia.....gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles..gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore.....gal. .18 • —
San Francisco.....gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash.....gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York..gal. .19 • —
group 3.....gal. .13875- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tankwagon, Boston gal. 21½- —
Chicago.....gal. .299 • —
Cleveland.....gal. .24½- —
Newark.....gal. .20½- —
New York.....gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia.....gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh.....gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Naphthalene, crude, imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs, 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mived acid (see Cleve5a acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works..lb. 1.80 • —
Naringin, fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms.....lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..lb. 7.00 • 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity...gram. .45 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity..gram. .50 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French bots....lb. 575.00 • —
Nerolin, cns.....lb. 2.45 • 2.65
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .73 • .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .40½- .48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld..lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works..lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .84 • —
Green, bbls.....lb. .85 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- .40½
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .12 • .12½
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 7.50 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ...100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E....100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works. E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, cbys., extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 • .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.....lb. .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld....lb. .445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .12 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .73 • —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .35 • .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 • .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .40 • .42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .42 • .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41 .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 • —
dms., l.c.l.; same basis.....lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 • —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. .....lb. .26 • .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms. ...lb. .75 • —



the NITROPARAFFINS

The rapid acceptance of Nitroparaffins as solvents in the coatings industry is due to 5 distinct advantages:

- Commercial availability
- Greater ease of solution
- Medium evaporation
- High flash point
- Mild, nonpersistent odor

These characteristics of the Nitroparaffins are responsible for their widespread application as powerful solvents for a wide variety of coatings materials. The resulting solutions have lower viscosities and provide better solvent release for improved flow and drying characteristics. The Nitroparaffins are competitively priced and in some cases are more economical in cost per pound of film laid down (or, the cost per unit of coverage).

Write for information on specific applications, and for technical data sheets and samples. Trained technical representatives can be reached through any CSC sales office, to work with you on your special problems.

Check these uses

ACRYLIC RESIN FINISHES — *2-Nitropropane*, used with anhydrous ethyl alcohol and toluene, gives solutions with a viscosity less than half that of competitive formulas. With an evaporation rate of 110, *2-Nitropropane* improves flow and helps correct cobwebbing. *Nitromethane* is a more rapid cutting solvent for methyl methacrylate. Gives viscosities about 30% of formulations based on methyl ethyl ketone at same solids content.

BAKING ENAMELS AND VARNISHES — *Alkaterge-C* is used as a dispersing agent for finely-divided silica used in making varnishes and as a dispersing agent for carbon black in melamine alkyd resins. Also used in reducing the viscosity of pigment-oil mixtures, and as a pigment grinding aid. Improves adhesion in metal primers.

CELLULOSE ESTER LACQUERS AND DOPES—Nitroparaffins are the only satisfactory medium-boiling solvents for cellulose acetate and low butyral content cellulose acetate butyrate. They can also replace all but a small percentage of the chlorinated solvents ordinarily used for cellulose triacetate.

EPOXY RESINS — *2-Nitropropane* — A medium evaporating solvent for lower molecular weight resins and an excellent solvent for the higher ones. When used in amine-catalyzed systems, it lays down excellent films with minimum crawling and pinholing. When used in solvent formulations, *2-Nitropropane* permits use of maximum amount of aromatics to give overall lower costs.

EMULSION PAINTS—*2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol* (AMP) as an emulsifying agent contributes excellent water resistance to finishes. As an emulsifying agent in latex paints it helps prevent pigment flooding. It is also used to adjust pH of acrylic and butadiene-styrene emulsion paints to minimize odor.

PAINT — *2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol* (AMP) is used to prevent bodying in linseed oil based paints.

PAINT REMOVER—*Nitroethane* is especially effective against synthetics. Addition of 20-25% *1-Nitropropane* or *2-Nitropropane* to conventional paint and varnish removers greatly increases their effectiveness.

RUBBER FINISHES AND COATINGS — *1-Nitropropane* and *2-Nitropropane* are used as gelling agents for latex paper coatings.

VINYL RESINS — *Nitroparaffins* are the most powerful solvents known for the vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate copolymers producing much lower viscosities (pounds per gallon basis) and far less odor than the ketones.

WAX EMULSIONS — *2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol* (AMP) used in combination with fatty acids to emulsify carnauba or other waxes in preparing self-polishing floor waxes. Imparts excellent water resistance when used with ammonia.

ZEIN — *Nitromethane* prevents viscosity increase in alcohol solutions of zein used for coatings.

DISCOVER THE NITROPARAFFINS!

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Boston • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Indianapolis • Kansas City • Los Angeles
Louisville • Memphis • Milwaukee • New Orleans • New York • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • San Francisco
IN CANADA: Reliance Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal. IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 11, D. F.

Nitroethane—Peach Kernel Oil

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l., lb. .51 - —
1-Nitropropane and 2-nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —

p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 15.00 - —
USP, dist., West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 14.50 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .55 - —
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18¾ - .19
tanks lb. .17¼ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19¾ - .21¾
tanks lb. .17¾ - —
Single-dist., dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
tanks lb. .15¾ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms lb. .19 Nom.
Oleostearine, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive oil, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid gal. 3.30 Nom.
Edible, Tunisian, dms., same basis. lb. 3.05 - 3.10
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
USP, gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .75 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .55 - —
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .45 - .80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet, bls lb. .16 - .18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - .40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, bgs lb. .85 - .87
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .17¾ - —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .15¼ - .16¼
Palm oil acids, dist., dms lb. .14¾ - .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾ - —
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 6.50 - —
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 6.00 - —
USP, Ceylon, bots. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs lb. .26 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
Fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134°F, ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼ - .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½ - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - .53
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

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Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —

Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.43.00 - —
Solvent extracted, bgs., mills ton.41.00 - —

Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .14½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks lb. .18 —

Pectin, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —

Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700

Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700

Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800

Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50

Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —

Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .28½- —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .34 - —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs. new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
White, bgs. lb. .35 - .36

Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —

Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 5.25 - 6.75

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —

Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls, frt alld lb. 1.30 - —

Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).

Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb 3.00 - —

Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¼- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04¼- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- —
snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅛- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04¼- —

Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —

p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —

Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .19½
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22

Phenothiazine, drench, fib. dms., t.l., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —

Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65

Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50

l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.80 - —

N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —

m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —

m-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80

o-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —

p-Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —

Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60

2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60

Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07

Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —

1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35

o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44

p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —

Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .25½- .28
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs lb. .23½- .26

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45 - —

Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).

Phosphite, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —

Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.21 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.61 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.26 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 7.26 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.26 - —

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $3.01 per bbl. and labor at $1.43.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E. frt equald. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —

80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —

NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50

Amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.lb. .19 - —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. 12½- —

Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb .1695- .1750

Phosphorus sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tins, cs., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —

Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis.lb. 3.45 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. same basis lb. 1.69 - —

Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald, with Chicago.

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ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N.Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.95 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .14¼- —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .176 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms. inclu., l.c.l., works, south gal. 1.05 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.15 - —
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works gal. .92 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York gal. 1.02 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., minimum frt. alld lb. 2.84 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.88 - —
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 98.00 -101.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .41 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28 - —
Iranian, lb. .14½- .15
Polish, bgs lb. .27½- —
Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lbs. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ⅜c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .40½- —
NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
NF, imp., gran. or powd., kgs lb. .33½- .37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
NF, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.62 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
bgs., c.l., works July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.60 - —
Soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .767 - .839
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward, unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .84 - .94
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 113.45- —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 114.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor gal. .093 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs ton. No Prices
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 - 42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
Purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works. long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
Pyroxylin, scrap, shavings, white, China, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pyroxylin scrap, unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .107429 —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz lots oz. .71 - .73
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .26 - .32
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks lb. .18¾- —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

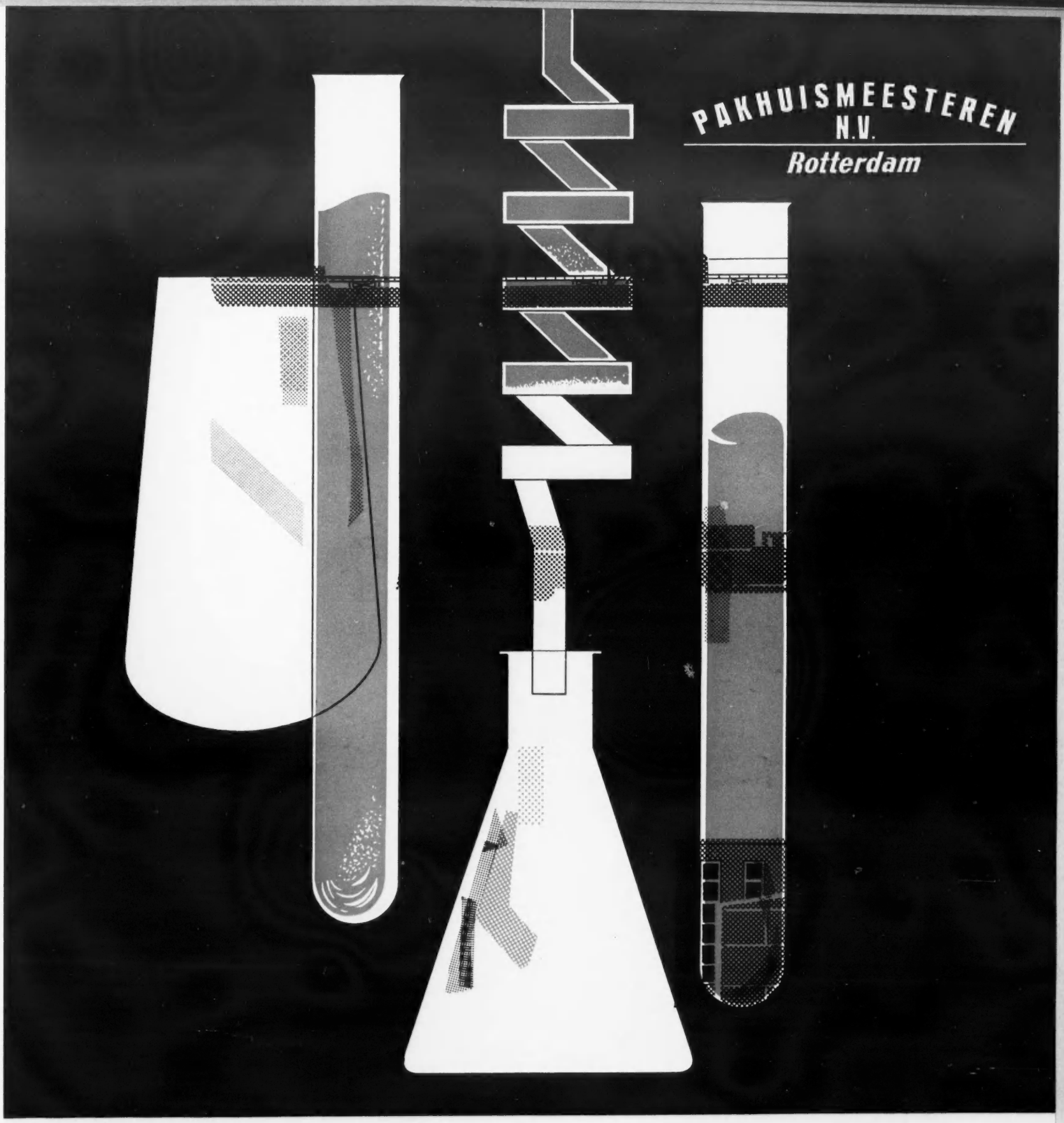
Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 2.40 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs. lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 40.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - .15½
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .70
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. 1.3875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .183$
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.
Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 30.00 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38 - —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
USP, cryst., 200 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53 - —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .55 - —
Powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57 - —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.07 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 14.75 -15.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil).
Savin oil, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.50 -16.50
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 12.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .21½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .51 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Refd., lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .35 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

PASS THIS ON TO YOUR TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, IT WILL SURELY INTEREST THEM



chemicals traffic

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12 Van Oldenbarneveltstraat
Telephone 11.19.90 *Telex* 22.162
Cables PAKHUISMEESTERS

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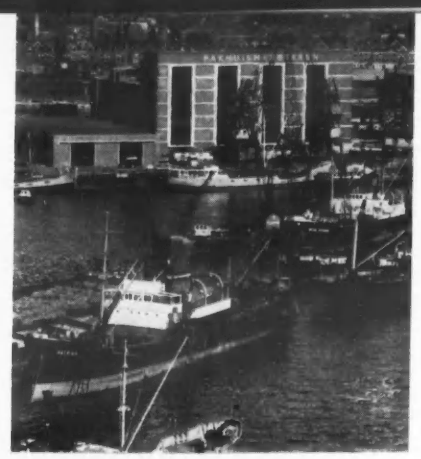
Cables PAKHUISMEESTERS

PAKHUISMEESTEREN
S.A.
Antwerp

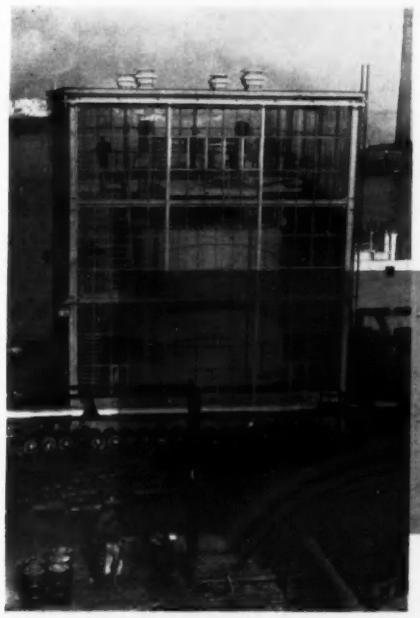
1, Meirbrug
Telephone 31.19.20 *Telex* 03.376
Cables PAKHUISMEESTERS

Part of our tankinstallations



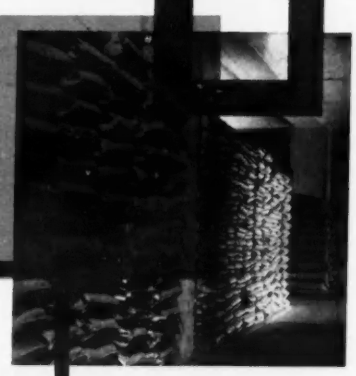
One of our warehouses

Drum handling



Modern equipment

Blending and drumming plant



Storage

CHEMICALS - HANDLING, STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION

What are our facilities ?

Modern deep water fronted bonded **warehouses and sheds** with over half a millon sq.ft. of floor space, served by road, rail and water, where we can also handle the **stevedoring** of all vessels from the smallest coasters to the larger 12 15.000 tons freighters.

Tank installations with 350.000 tons capacity (one hundred million gallons) bulk liquid space, with considerable expansion in specialised **chemicals and aromatic tankage** under construction.

Agents of **shipping lines** to and from all parts of the world including various European-, American Pacific- & Atlantic-, Canadian Great Lakes-, Middle & Far Eastern ports.

Our own **motor barges** provide a dry cargo service (also bulk liquids when required) leaving daily for Rhine ports; **groupage services** deliver and collect from Benelux, throughout North and South Germany to Switserland, Austria and Northern Italy. Our **tankcars** and **tanktrucks** are at your disposal.

Our **Chartering department** covers the market to obtain tankers and dry cargo vessels for our clients. We are acting as agents to owners of new **Trans-Atlantic and Inter-European tonnage** solely available for shipping of water-white chemical and aromatic products.

We also handle **freight forwarding, cargo superintending, customhouse broking, documentation, etc.**

Rotterdam's waterway system into the heart of Europa with its low rates, efficient transportation, speedy handling, etc. as well as approx. 8.000 regular liner sailings to ports throughout the world offer unique advantages over all other European harbours. Rotterdam is not only the largest but also the most economical harbour of its size in Europe.

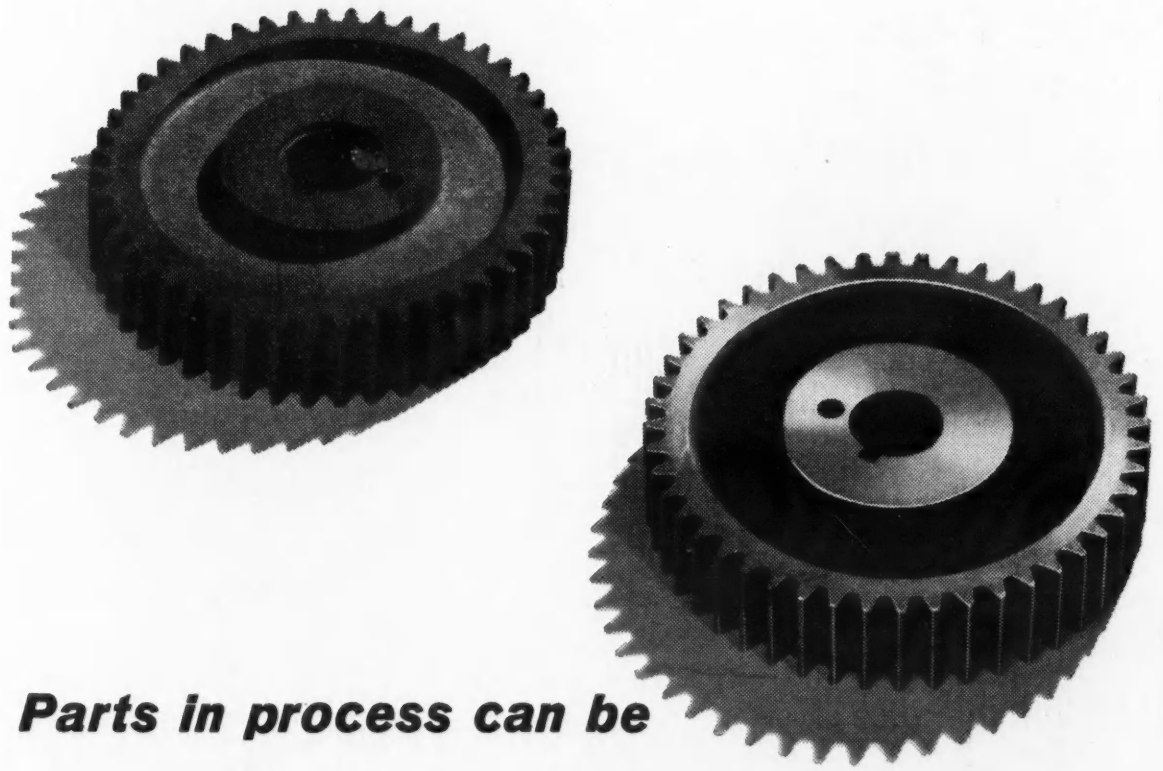
And what could all this mean to you ?

- **the knowledge that a modern understanding & up-to-date techniques are here to cater for a twentieth century industry.**
- **a centralised point upon which you can rely with confidence for your European distribution.**
- **cuts in your shipping costs when concentrating larger consignments.**
- **special railway rates quoted for transit parcels.**
- **prompt "on-the-spot" sales possibilities to European consumers, fulfilling Scandinavian and North European orders "ex-stock" within a matter of 3/5 days.**

PASS THIS ON TO YOUR TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, IT WILL SURELY INTEREST THEM

NETHERLANDS BY "VIA ROTTERDAM"

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
tanks, works	gal.	.23	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.16¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00	55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅜	—
Silver cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.87	—
fib. dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.87¾	—
fib. dms., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.87½	—
fib. dms., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87¾	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.62¾	—
bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.63½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.64⅛	—
bots., 250-oz. lots	oz.	.64⅝	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb.	No stocks.	
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Powd., bls.	lb.	.45	—
Whole, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts	100 lbs.	3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
Light, 53%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts.	100 lbs.	3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.70	—
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	—
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.30	—
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.50	—
smaller lots, works	100 lbs.	2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13¾	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	.93	—
Sodium p-aminobenzoate. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.45	2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	2.70	—
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pent-oxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
Soln., dms., works	gal.	.59	.67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	12.00	—
dms., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.35	—
dms., 5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	—
dms., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	gram.	.0135	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	.46	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40	—
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Sodium bromide, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.40	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.05	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
dms., 20-ton lots or more works.	lb.	.66	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	.16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.1015	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½	.27½
USP, XIV, gran., dms	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	—
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.203	—
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots. Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.	lb.	.213	—
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¾	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.14	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1430	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms	lb.	.80	.83
Tech., dms.	lb.	.35	—
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works.	lb.	1.90	2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots.	lb.	.23½	.28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.97	—
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.05	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.45	—
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.55	—
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.05	—
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.55	—
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55	—
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	.20¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bi-sulfite).			
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	87.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	143.00	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.	ton.	148.00	—
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	204.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	242.50	—
dms., smaller lots ex whse.	ton.	247.50	—
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19½	—
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Sodium metanilate bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15	8.10
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	8.55
Sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.45	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80	6.75
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30	7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92	.96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.73	.74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monoso-dium glutamate).			
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Sodium naphthionate, bbls	lb.	.70	—
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	43.50	—
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	46.00	—
Sodium nitrate, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.50	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.50	—



Parts in process can be

PROTECTED FROM CORROSION

with SOLVAY SODIUM NITRITE

Parts in process are protected against rust if you treat them with an inexpensive, low-concentration solution of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite. Both of the gears above were stored under *identical* conditions of high humidity—the gear at the right was protected by dipping in a 3% solution of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite before storage.

SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite prevents corrosion on metal surfaces by forming an invisible gamma oxide protective film. It can be applied in solution by dipping or spraying, or can be added to the water in circulating systems. It is effective with iron and steel, and is reported to suppress the degradation of aluminum, tin, monel, copper and brass. It can be combined with caustic soda or phosphates for increased protection during or following cleaning, neutralizing or other operations. Easy to apply . . . SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is non-toxic in concentrations normally used for corrosion prevention.

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Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Caustic Potash • Chloroform
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds
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Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Vinyl Chloride • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Hydrogen Peroxide
Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

SOLVAY ®

Sodium Orthosilicate—Soybean Oil

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorate powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.65
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.60 -11.85
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms lb. .78 - .80
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .623 - .682
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 120.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E. frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282° F. b.r., 41°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .215 - —
212°-278 F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 10°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. 37°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal .27 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 30°C., m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F. b.r., 19°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C., m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - —
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soln., NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. a. 45.50 -46.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .12 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .07⅛- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1655- .1675
tanks lb. .1455- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tanks lb. .1425- —
salad, dms. lb. .16¾- .17
tanks lb. .14¾- —

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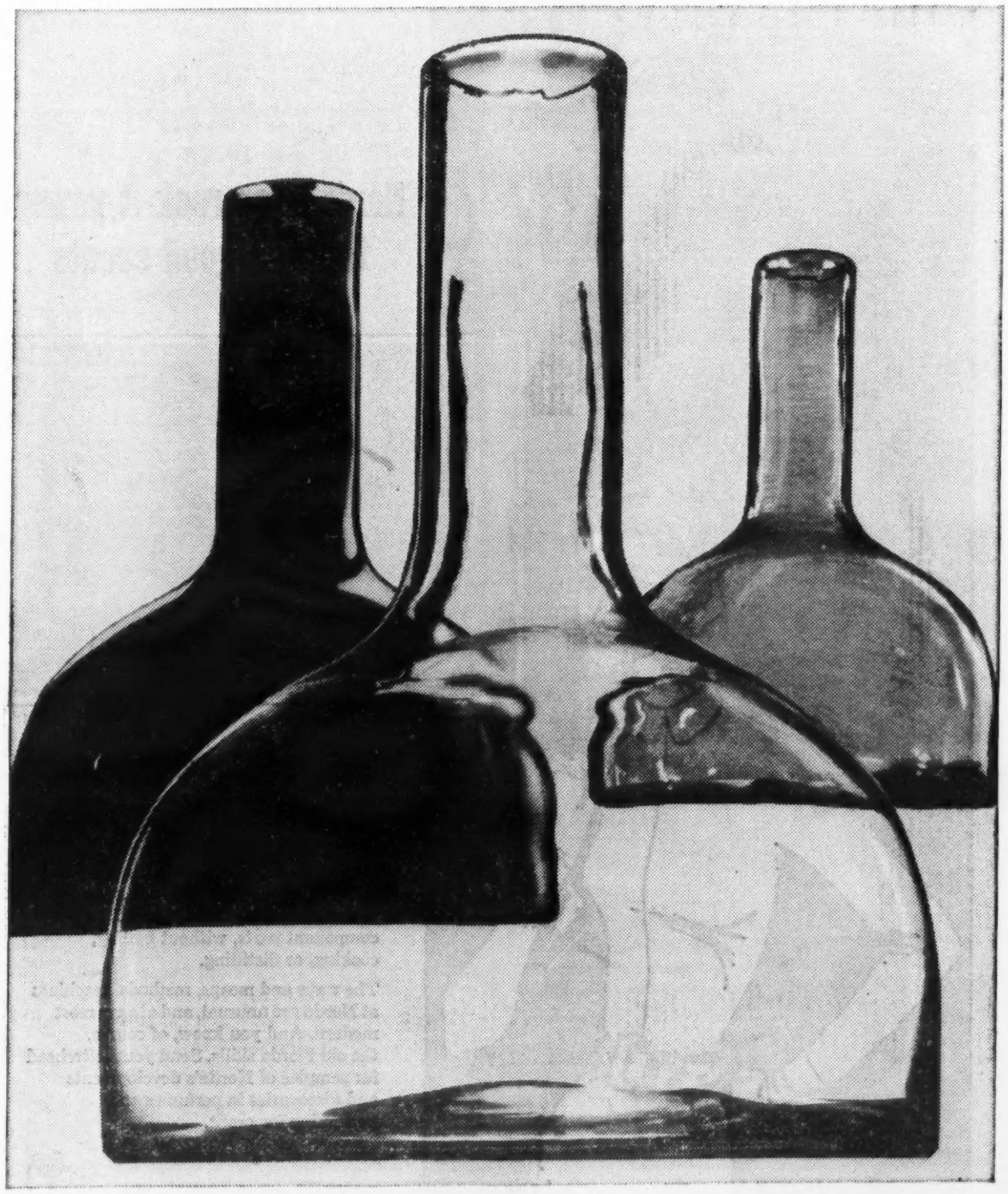
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.18¾ -	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.16¼ -	—
Single-distilled, dms	lb.	.17¼ -	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼ -	—
Soybean pitch, dms., works	lb.	.03 -	.03¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.066 -	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80 -	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	oz.	.75 -	—
Spearmint oil, dms.	lb.	4.25 -	—
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1825-	.1850
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31 -	.34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32 -	.36
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works	lb.	.01¾ -	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.05¼ -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½ -	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.80 -	—
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.18
White, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17 -	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.781 -	.791
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	1.05½ -	1.06½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.903 -	1.397
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.79 -	.80
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.038 -	1.058
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.32 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.47 -	—
Powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 -	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.59 -	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½ -	—
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼ -	—
ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¼ -	.09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½ -	.16
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½ -	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 -	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15¼ -	.17¼
Single pressed, bgs.	lb.	.14¾ -	.16¾
Triple pressed, bgs.	lb.	.17½ -	.19½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania	gal.	.16 -	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½ -	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199 -	—
Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½ -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.0850-	.0875
Strontium bromide, NF, 150-lb. fib. drms	lb.	.84 -	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 -	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 -	—
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	.46 -	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.40 -	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 -	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88 -	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs.	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Styrax, USP, cs.	lb.	.76 -	.80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½ -	—
Syn. rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½ -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.45 -	1.70
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.62 -	.75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E.	lb.	.0883-	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.76 -	—
Sugar (see Sucrose).			
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.65 -	.75
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.67¼ -	.72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	lb.	4.10 -	4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms.	lb.	4.00 -	4.20
USP, fib. dms	lb.	5.00 -	5.20
Sulfacetamide-sodium, fib. dms.	lb.	5.00 -	5.20
USP, fib. dms	lb.	5.20 -	5.40
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms.	lb.	10.60	-11.10
USP, powd., dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	11.25	-11.75
USP, microcrystals, dms.	lb.	11.60	-12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms.	lb.	2.50 -	—
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms.,	lb.	8.90 -	9.40
Powd., dms.	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	-18.50
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms.	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
USP, microcrystals, dms.	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
powd., dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms.	lb.	6.40 -	6.75
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21 -	—
	lb.	.21 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23 -	—
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins.	lb.	7.00 -	7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals, dms.	lb.	2.85 -	3.00
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	2.50 -	2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms.	lb.	2.75 -	2.90
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
virgin block, bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.30 -	—
Rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.65 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.90 -	—
rubbermakers, 98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs.	100 lbs.	2.75 -	—
bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	5.15 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
bbls., mines.	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½ -	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10 -	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.30 -	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.04½ -	—
55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¼ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04 -	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 -	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 -	3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 -	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50 -	—
99-100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95 -	—
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾ -	—
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼ -	.14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼ -	—
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼ -	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00 -	—
65%, tanks, works	ton.	39.50 -	—
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock	ton.	135.00	Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock	ton.	130.00	Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton.		.90 -	.93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton.		.90 -	.93
Triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.		.98 -	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns.	lb.	4.25 -	9.50
USP, southern, cns.	lb.	2.30 -	2.75

Soybean Oil Acids—Tall Pitch

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25 -	—
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29 -	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	28.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	31.00 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00 -	—
99.95% micronized, bgs., works.	ton.	38.00 -	—
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	-39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00 -	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.02½ -	.03
Dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 -	.08½
tanks, works	lb.	.03½ -	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾ -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	05½ -	.06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¼ -	.10¼
tanks, works	lb.	.07½ -	.08½
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-70.00
tanks, works	ton.	30.00	-40.00



Columbia-Southern soda ash has been favored with the trusting confidence of leading American glassmakers since 1899. They find, year after year, that this basic alkali is manufactured with extreme care to conform to their particular requirements. Nor is the glass industry unique in this respect. Columbia-Southern has learned with creative care the varying soda ash needs of producers and processors active in chemicals, cleansers, soap, pulp and paper, textiles, metals, petroleum refining, water treating, leather, enamels, pigments, ceramics and other fields. Couldn't you benefit from this experience, and the resulting superiority of Columbia-Southern's soda ash?

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 PENNSYLVANIA

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte
Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York
St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans
Philadelphia • Houston • Pittsburgh
Dallas • San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited
and its Commercial Chemicals Division

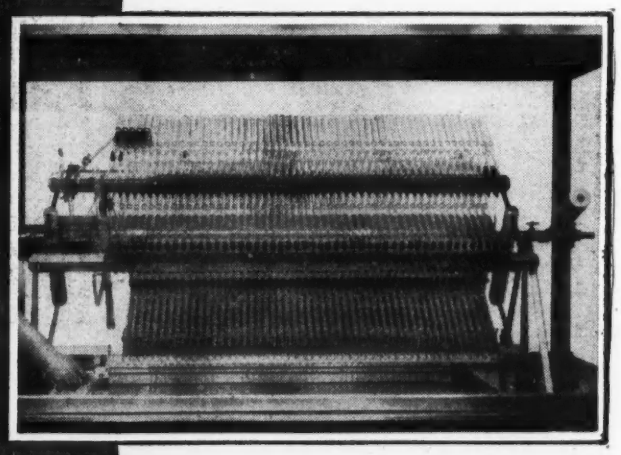
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¾-	—
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07¾-	.07⅞
fancy, bleachable, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.09¼-	—
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07 -	.07⅛
prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅛-	.07⅝
special, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.07⅛-	.07¼
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅝-	.08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅝-	.10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.15¼-	.17¼
tanks	lb.	.13¼-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	14¼-	.16¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	.17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk,	unit-ton.	5.00 -	—
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk	unit-ton.	6.00 -	—
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06 -	2.10
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95 -	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96 -	2.01
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Tansy oil, dms.	lb.	7.50 -	8.40
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.12½-	.13½
Siamese, AAA, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.09
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.47 -	.49
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.50 -	.51
tanks, same basis	gal.	.39 -	—
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.54 -	.56
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57 -	.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46 -	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.70 -	.72½
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½-	.74½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½-	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l.	lb.	.49 -	—
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt	lb.	.49½-	—
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.50 -	—
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.51 -	—
Imp., bgs	lb.	.36 -	.40
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70 -	—
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¾-	—
Extra, dms.	lb.	.41 -	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.30 -	.45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.60 -	.75
Prime, dms.	lb.	.55 -	.70
Terpinyl propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75 -	3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots.	gram.	.70 -	—
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots.	gram.	.68 -	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½-	.21⅛
smaller dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.62½-	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.49 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.47 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.37 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.38 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark N. J.	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, dlvd., E. of Denver	lb.	.365 -	—
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver	lb.	.375 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd.	lb.	12.50	-15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd	lb.	8.00	-13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.50 -	—
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	4.75 -	—
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.90 -	—
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms.	kilo.	40.00 -	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.	kilo.	42.00 -	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms.	kilo.	40.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72 -	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74 -	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.10 -	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works.	lb.	6.40 -	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00 -	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35 -	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	3.50 -	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.	kilo.	450.00	-500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red., cns., dms.	lb.	1.45 -	1.75
white, cns.	lb.	1.70 -	2.00
Tech., white, cns	lb.	.40 -	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	2.60 -	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30 -	—
Timbo root, (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	.99 -	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½-	—
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½-	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
Anatase, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla	ton.	120.00 -	—
bgs., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	ton.	137.50 -	—
bgs., 5 ton lots, same basis.	ton.	142.50 -	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis.	ton.	147.50 -	—
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28½-	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10 -	9.00
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.81 -	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis	kilo.	91.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis	kilo.	166.00 -	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst.	kilo.	148.00 -	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	134.20 -	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	122.00 -	—
25% dry, powd., bots	kilo.	30.50	-32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.40 -	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.35 -	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	4.25 -	5.00
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Birmingham, dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Chicago, dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Cleveland, dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.26 -	—
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.32 -	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.32 -	—
Lone Star, Tex	gal.	.33 -	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.33½-	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.32 -	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32 -	—
Sparrow's Point, Md.	gal.	.32 -	—
Terre Haute, Ind	gal.	.34 -	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32 -	—
Petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—			
Albany, N. Y.	gal.	.35 -	—
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.34 -	.35½
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	.35½
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.35 -	.35½
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.35 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.33 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.34 -	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.35 -	.35½
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.34 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works	lb.	.70 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l.	lb.	.90 -	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00 -	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78 -	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.23 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22 -	—
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.64 -	—
Solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.60 -	.61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld.	lb.	.70 -	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works	lb.	.92 -	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70 -	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70 -	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.97 -	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.00 -	—
Powd., fib. dms., same basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	No prices.	
Brazilian, Surinam, cs	lb.	1.35 -	—
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns	oz.	.42 -	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—

Norda uses rock-it power to make good scents



The rock-it power is hand power. Norda chemists supply it.

What they rock is chemical solutions in the hundred glass tubes you see here. Why they're rocking this big and intricate stainless steel apparatus is to separate these solutions into their constituent component parts, without boiling, cooking, or distilling.

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Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works. frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
tanks same basis. lb. .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Tripropylene phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots grams. .55 - .58
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo. 75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, New York lb. .22 - —
tanks, dom. mills lb. .22 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .43

U

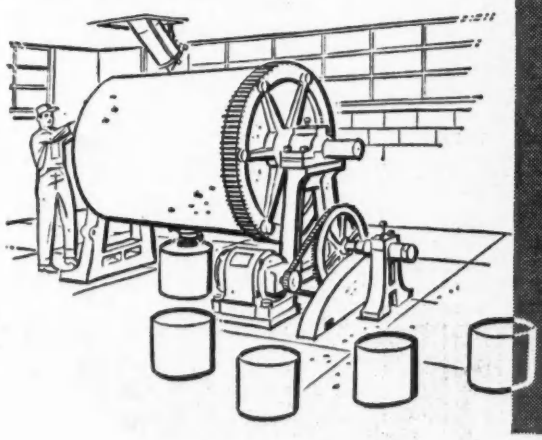
Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ - —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E., ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd. E. ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 - —
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 - —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .10½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
whole, tins lb. 8.25 - 8.50
Tahiti, cs. lb. 7.00 - —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
tins, smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
Ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25% bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30% bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40% bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cs. lb. 9.25 -10.00
Java, cns. lb. 18.50 -20.00
Victoria blue toner, moylbdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, dld., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., works lb. .17½ - —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals. bot. 1.12 - —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals. bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —

--Continued on page 75

HARSHAW DRIERS



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- Miscibility with raw linseed oil
- Miscibility with mineral spirits
- Benzene insoluble content
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USIA Has Opposition

Behind the opposition in congress to the providing of the United States Information Agency with the money that the President considers necessary for its effective operation is a quite prevalent belief that the agency is not doing the job that should be done or even that which could be done. In large part, that belief is based on opinions that the agency does not in administration, in staffing, or in operation measure up to the difficult task with which it is entrusted. There is a feeling among students of the USIA situation, however, that its shortcomings in the way of results cannot logically be appraised on the basis of business standards and that so little is known in this country about international propagandizing methods that judgment should be withheld until some means of proper, intelligent consideration has been discovered, developed, and applied.

One of the grounds of criticism of the information agency is that it unnecessarily operates a news service in duplication of that privately provided. That criticism looks at but one side of the "competition." What can any agency do to sell this country as a world leader when the public press is pronouncing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has reported that major crimes in the United States increased 13.3 percent in 1956 in comparison with the preceding year? What can it do even to offset the big-headlined news that the chairman of the senate rackets committee "fears gang rule in US"?

Those are the type of private news service items that are sped to and welcomed among the peoples of other countries where opposition to the United States is a prime major political objective. They are the stuff on which propaganda against the United States feasts, fattens, and flourishes. Against such made-to-order opposition, USIA hasn't even a slim chance to be heard where it is needed.

Propaganda must begin at home in an adequate recognition of the fact that the first essential for successful salesmanship is to have something worth buying. Nothing can be done by hard selling, soft selling, or any other kind of selling in the world "market" for propaganda as long as everybody is being told how little good there is in what the seller is pushing.

It is not only as a qualification for world leadership that the United States should seek a higher moral and ethical standard of living. It certainly does not want gang rule, whatever its opposing propagandists may say in that regard. It certainly must agree with the increasing number of juridical commenters on the need for better public support for programs to combat juvenile delinquency. There is as much need in those areas for remedial endeavors as there is in that of mental illness in the popular sense of the term, which is now getting some measure of the attention which it needs.

National social welfare is at least as important as is national security of other types. Social research and work in that direction should have the full support of business in every respect. It should not be necessary that a conference of graduates in social work should be told, as one was a fortnight ago, that they should meet today's needs and discard the ineffectual belief that all problems should be solved by governmental financial aid—even by way of an information agency. Something certainly is not what it should be to meet today's needs in connection with increasing prevalence of major crimes, some of them by tots of less than ten years, and with threats of national gang rule, when it is reported that most of the work of the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University has been concerned with "mass communications and their effects on voting habits."

The United States has had world leadership thrust upon it. It has very much to learn and to do toward the attainment of proper qualification for that role. Until that has been attained —an impossibility, of course, as far as what gets into the public press is concerned—the selling efforts of the United States Information Agency are going to run up against most discouraging opposition in the "markets" of the world where there is a need for leadership.

Scared by Oil Imports

It is most earnestly to be desired and promoted — and demanded — that the proposed investigation of the alleged threat to the national security presented by the importing of crude petroleum be conducted with due regard for everything with which it should logically be associated. There is very little in the way of logic that can be adduced to support the contention of the ODM director that the national security must be served—or would be served—by governmentally enforced curtailment of the imports. It is difficult to accept his pronouncement that resorting to imports for less than 20 percent of the crude oil consumed in this country will lead to dependence upon overseas supplies.

The ODM director's fears that such proportionate importing is a threat to the national security are based on a shortsightedness that is far out of place in these days of rapid progress. It could be that the imports might reach a volume that would, as he fears, lessen the inducement for exploration and development of domestic resources. But, even that would in the long run be good for the national security because it would preserve those resources for national emergencies. There is much to recommend the saving of what we have when it is possible to get currently needed supplies from other countries—and at less cost. In the event and to the extent that imports might curtail the operations—and earnings—of domestic producers, there is something to think about—if government must get into such things—in the direction of an oil bank program after the manner of the soil bank.

One aspect of the "fearful" oil situation which must get proper consideration in any study of it is that presented by the domestic resources in this country's shale deposits, which are estimated to contain at least 30 billion barrels of oil in one Colorado area.

It is good to know that the President, although impressed by the presentation made by the ODM director, has made it clear that he wants development of full factual information and that he considers it important that he actually know whether imports can be adjusted voluntarily as may be demonstrated to be necessary on the basis of such information. It is imperative that there be a full disclosure of all particulars and procedures of the investigation which induced the fears on the part of the ODM director, since it appears that he may be doing the further investigating.

It is to be expected that the President will not be disregardful of the international relations aspects of the problem of crude oil imports. Those relations are not negligible factors in connection with defense and all other components of the national security structure. The same must be said with reference to the problem's business aspects in all geographic as well as industrial areas.

An Opportunity for Agriculture

Is there a profitable opportunity for US agriculture in the seriously expected and predicted inadequacy of the world's supply of castor oil within the next five years?

There are several reasons for believing that such an opportunity is presented. There are at least as many for doubting that it will be properly developed. It is almost a certainty that the opportunity would not derive in any substantial part from the increasing consumption of castor oil in Europe and Latin America which will be largely responsible for the inadequacy of the supply; because it must be expected that cost will lay a heavy handicap upon the selling of US castor oil in either of those markets. But, there is a bit of hope that castor beans grown in this country could be sold to European producers of the oil.

Adoption of castor beans as perhaps something less than a major agricultural crop in this country has been advocated agronomically and chemurgically for some years. Some ventures have been made in that direction, and in some instances, when somewhat closely integrated with the production of castor oil, there has been some measure of success. There clearly is room for much more—if agriculture should be more inclined and more induced, to stand upon its own feet, wearing industrially patterned boots.

There is a profitable opportunity in the castor oil offing for enterprising investment in the growing of castor beans and the processing of them for oil and other derivatives—in Brazil or some other Latin-American country. Such an undertaking would also do much in the way of giving Latin America the economic assistance which it needs and which, for various very evident reasons should be provided from this country by way of private enterprise—in the full sense of the second word in that term —not by way of governmental financial aid, even in the very preferable form of loans.

In addition to the expanding role of castor oil as a material in modern industrial developments, the castor plant has other industrial potentialities. One of them was given a deal of study in India several years ago, on which some encouraging reports were published. That one is the utilization of the stalks as raw material in the making of pulp for paper. There are also organic chemical potentialities in the bean meal from which the oil has been extracted, with some possibility that when its special chemical components had been removed the meal could be used as a feedstuff.

The President's commission that is endeavoring to discover and promote wider utilization of farm products in industries without the food field can find much to think about, to talk about, and to get the doing of something about in connection with the castor plant.

Washington Talks It Over

BDSA Has Put Out Publication to Guide Small Business In Event of Enemy Attack on Industrial Centers.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Business and Defense Services Administration has a new publication to give expert guidance for thousands of small manufacturers in carrying out preparations for continuing plant production or restoring it in event of a nuclear attack on the US industrial centers.

The publication, entitled "Industry Planning for the Continuity of Production in the Event of Enemy Attack," contains a report of proceedings at a special conference of more than a score of representatives of the nation's largest industrial concerns with BDSA.

At this meeting, executives charged with the responsibility of such planning for their companies cited steps that can be taken by most manufacturers to assure insofar as possible the continuity of their production.

Illustrations in the booklet show how some companies are taking advantage of the availability of underground storage of vital corporate records.

Many of the participants in the special conference reported that their companies or corporations have completed arrangements for alternate suppliers of materials for their plants, and are prepared for continuity of management under disaster conditions. Some have even established alternate banking facilities at points some distance away from their facilities.

Insect Resistance Stronger

The problem of resistance of insects to insecticides is steadily increasing in spite of efforts to the contrary. The World Health Organization reports that in 1946 only one insect species of public health importance had given evidence of resistance. By 1950 the number had grown to thirteen and by the end of last year it was thirty-seven.

With regard to the kinds of mosquito which transmit malaria, a WHO symposium held in 1953 could report:—"Resistance has not so far developed to the point of compromising the success of control measures." In 1956 the WHO Expert Committee on Insecticides reported:—"A definite physiological resistance now exists locally in at least four species of **Anapheles.**"

Recently it has been found that larvae of *Aedes* zegypti, the yellow fever vector in Trinidad, are now a thousand times as resistant to DDT as a typical normal laboratory population of this mosquito. Reports indicate that control with DDT is failing in certain other Caribbean islands and in parts of Venezuela. The resistance of the salt-marsh *Aedes* of Florida and irrigation-water *Aedes* of California, WHO says, have rendered obsolete the use of any chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide for larvae control.

AEC Aids Scientists

Atomic Energy Commission is making it possible for privately employed nuclear scientists and engineers to obtain more specialized work experience in commission laboratories and plants as an aid in the further development and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

For some time contractors operating commission-owned facilities have been able to make arrangements to gain knowledge concerning specific uses for nuclear energy, and often the arrangements have yielded mutual benefits to the commission program, and to the private academic or industrial employer. Now the work experience program is being put on a regular systematized basis, and considerably wider use of the opportunities offered by commission facilities is expected to result.

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Heavy Chemicals

The market was generally dull and featureless last week. Demand for a good many of the large volume inorganic chemicals has been dampened by cutbacks in automotive production and new housing starts, as well as slipping steel output. The mineral acids suffered owing to the latter, but it was noted that while steel production has been declining, stainless steel fabrication has been continuing at a good rate, and has accounted for large volume shipments of hydrofluoric and nitric acids.

Phosphoric acid production has continued to climb, fertilizer manufacture being a key factor in current heavy consumption. Sulfuric acid sales to fertilizer interests showed some improvement last week.

There were good supplies of everything in the alkali market: there was plenty of caustic soda, soda ash and chlorine on hand to fill consumer needs out of stock.

Sales of some chemicals have been aided considerably by the spring agricultural season. Copper sulfate sales have been steadily increasing throughout the south, and moving north with warmer weather. Sodium chlorate was reported moving in good quantity.

Supplies of nickel salts were judged slightly easier last week, owing to easing of government allocations for secondary nickel materials, from which most of the chemicals can be made.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 27 at 92.0 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 94.2 percent for the previous week, and 103.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Potassium stannate, 9/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
104.40	104.40	104.14	101.57

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Chromic — Demand has definitely suffered owing to declines in consumption by the slumping automotive industry. Withdrawals against old contracts were in moderate volume during the week. Prices were unchanged.

Hydrochloric — There has been heavy byproduct production in the south and southwest during the past few weeks, owing to stepped up operations of pesticides manufacturers.

While generally, the recently established firmer price structure for acid was holding up through the mid south and southwest, discounting was reported in scattered areas in the southeast.

The abundance of acid in the New York metropolitan area also made for keen competition, particularly in view of slipping demand in some end uses.

Hydrofluoric—Deposit price of this acid in drums was raised recently by a producer. Buying interest for this material appeared to be holding up well in spite of the slump in steel output. This was due primarily to continuing heavy stainless steel output, which has not declined appreciably.

Nitric—Stainless steel held up well, but other buying interest was nothing more than routine. Prices held without change.

Phosphoric — The fertilizer industry continued to figure heavily in consumption. Business was active for immediate needs.

Sulfuric — Fertilizer demand has to some extent helped to buoy up an otherwise flagging market. However, some sellers reported that fertilizer inquiry had come too little and too late to offset declines in consumption by steel, rayon and other industries.

Last week's output of steel was estimated at 2,278,000 tons, or 89 percent of capacity, as against 2,269,000 tons, or 88.7 percent of capacity the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Buying interest has shown the normal spring pickup for water settlement in some areas. In parts of the country where heavy rains and severe flooding have taken place, demand has been correspondingly higher.

The paper industry, while still operating at high levels, was running considerably beneath peaks achieved last year at this time. Consequently, demand was slightly off for aluminum sulfate.

Calcium Chloride—There was little doing in this market, due to wet weather in many regions. As soon as dry spells hit various parts of the country, business for dust control on secondary roads is expected to pick up sharply.

Caustic Soda—This material was in free supply. Buying interest was moderately active in the paper, rayon, and chemical industries. Export inquiry for dry caustic, while not as active as previously, was said to be in good volume.

Stocks have been kept from getting over-plentiful by cutbacks in chlorine output, which have been necessary owing to lower demand for that material.

Chlorine—Market appeared to be drifting in no particular direction last week. Pesticides producers showed good demand, and withdrawals against contracts were in good volume.

Demand for water and sewage treatment, while not a large part of the market, was moderately good. Consumption for use in manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons has been below expectations.

Nickel Salts—Supplies of certain of the nickel salts have become easier in the last few weeks. This is not to say that they are plentiful; since sellers are still operating on an allocation basis.

Supplies have improved owing to two factors: 1. Secondary forms of nickel have been easier to get owing to loosening of government allocation, and 2, demand

Inorganic Chemicals Output: February

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	February	January
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,743	2,961
liq., cryst.	1,148	974
Calcium carbide	77,754	89,275
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	24,361	23,932
solid	29,324	30,321
Chlorine gas	291,428	334,403
Chromic acid	1,386	1,310
Hydrochloric acid	75,943	78,852
Hydrofluoric acid	6,516	6,808
Nitric acid	231,148	237,519
Phosphoric acid	351,157	337,694
Phosphorus, elemental	26,304	28,779
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,434	1,280
Phosphorus trichloride	1,440	1,643
Potash, caustic, liq.	6,626	7,453
solid	1,562	1,935
Soda ash, light	210,138	197,085
dense	135,683	148,911
natural	50,889	56,588
Soda, caustic, liquid	321,922	365,413
dry	39,386	48,134
Sodium bicarbonate	8,453	8,166
Sodium chlorate	4,678	4,949
Sodium metal	10,706	11,658
Sodium phosphate, mono.	826	784
Dibasic	2,674	2,289
Tribasic	4,338	3,879
Meta	4,728	5,367
Tetra	9,223	8,181
Acid pyro	1,252	1,321
Tripoly	53,699	55,833
Sodium silicate	50,786	55,869
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	24,409	24,820
Glaubers salt	9,418	10,223
Salt cake, crude	60,128	66,434
Sodium sulfide, conc.	1,914	1,922
other	1,982	1,909
Sulfur dioxide	5,911	6,097
Sulfuric acid, gross	3,213,547	1,386,063

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Heavy Chemicals

from platers has not lived up to expectations.

Copper Sulfate—Agricultural demand, currently picking up in a widening area in the south, is expected to expand even further and move northward during the next few weeks. Industrial consumption against old contracts is currently active.

Soda Ash—Consuming demand was still slow last week. Cutbacks in new housing starts, and lower automobile production were responsible for reduced glass production, and consequent lower dense ash consumption.

Aluminum and phosphate output remained heavy, and as a result, good quantities of light ash moved in those directions. Output of soda ash increased in February over January levels, but stocks of light ash nearly doubled.

Sodium Phosphates—There was little change in markets for these chemicals. Synthetic detergents continued to play an active part in consumption. Supplies were adequate to take care of current needs.

Sodium Sulfate—Stocks of saltcake decreased in February below January levels. Supplies at the end of February declined to 49,838 tons from 49,973 tons on hand at the end of January.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was priced at 76.7c. to 83.9c. per pound; sodium stannate, 62.3c. to 68.2c.; stannic chloride, 78.1c. to 79.1c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 90.3c. to $1.397; hydrous crystals, 79c. to 80c.; and sulfate, $1.038 to $1.058.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Aluminum quarterly output in the first quarter of 1957 declined sharply from that of the last quarter of 1956, which set a record at that time of 442,597 tons.

Copper—This market was quiet and fairly steady. Producers' metal was quoted at 32c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

Tin—Market was fractionally weaker, at 99c. per pound, spot, on Friday, for Straits.

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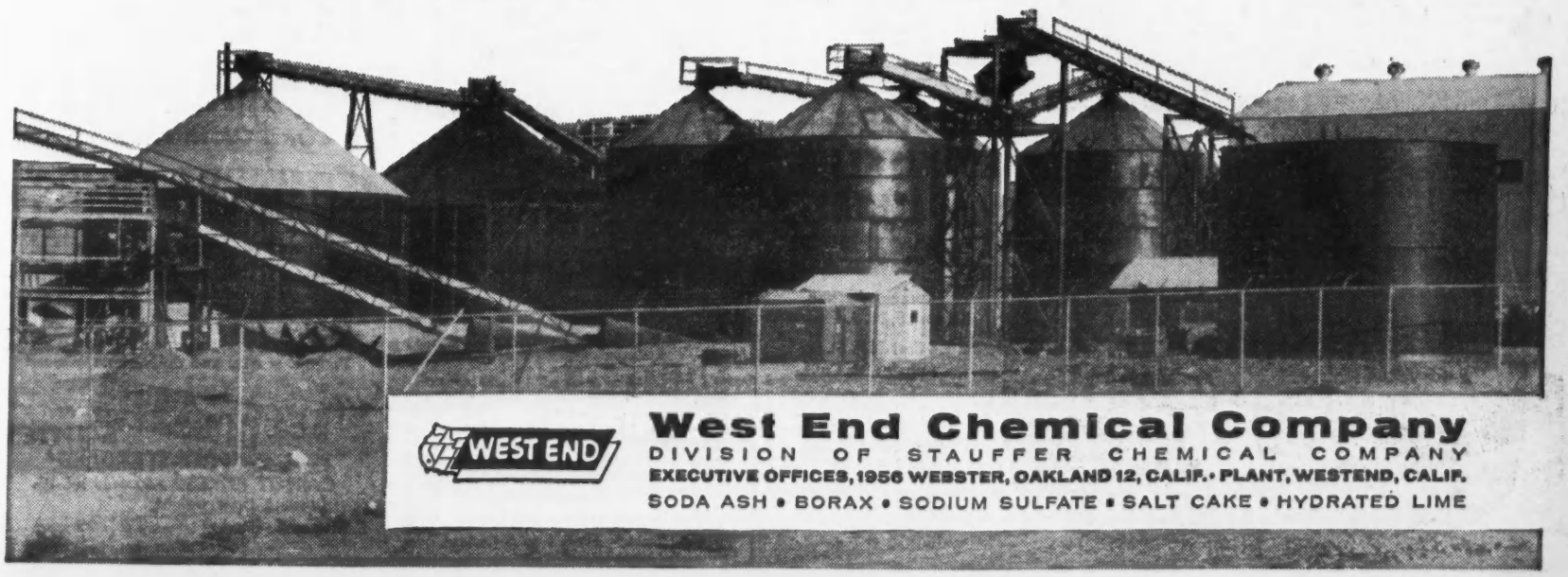

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Tung May Cost US More Without Import Cut

—*Continued from page 3*

paint manufacturers to resort to substitutes.

In presenting the main arguments of the Department of Agriculture in favor of import quotas, George A. Parks, jr., director of the fats and oils division of the Foreign Agricultural Service, said that "tung oil imports are at present materially affecting the price support program, and displacing domestically produced tung oil.

"Prices of recent shipments from Argentina, based on f.o.b. price Buenos Aires, plus transportation, are below support equivalents in the New York and Chicago market areas."

He said that the export potential in Argentina and Paraguay is about 40 million pounds. During the closing of the Suez Canal, shipments to Europe were diverted from the United States. However, now that the canal is open again and Chinese tung oil can reach the European market, he felt that South American oil will again come to the United States in increased volume.

A similar situation is anticipated for the 1957-58 marketing year, he added.

"Without import restriction," Mr. Parks said, "it therefore appears that about 80 percent of the 51 million pounds domestic requirement will be met from imported oil, and that only about 10 million pounds from the 35 million pounds expected to be produced from this year's crop of nuts in the United States will be used commercially.

"For the two-year period, if import restrictions are not imposed, at least 80 million pounds of South American oil is almost certain to be imported, while a total of 45 to 50 million pounds of domestically-grown oil is almost certain to be acquired by CCC.

"These acquisitions would be only slightly less than a full year's domestic consumption."

How USDA Determined Quota

The department arrived at its quota of 23 million pounds for this year on the basis of a supply of 44 million pounds consisting of 31 million pounds of production and a November 1 carryover of 13 million pounds to meet requirements totaling 67 million pounds consisting of 51 million pounds for consumption, 1 million pounds for export, and 15 million pounds carryover for the start of the 1957-58 year.

The growers based their quota of 13,750,000 pounds for imports over the past five years which averaged 27,472,000 pounds. Under the agricultural adjustment act, imports can be limited to 50 percent of the amount imported during a given period.

Opposition to import controls was voiced to the commission by John B. Gordon, secretary, and William K. Bing, assistant manager of the bureau of raw materials for the American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries.

Mr. Gordon said that the quota request should be dismissed as it applies to the 1956-57 crop year on the ground that practically all of the domestic tung nut crop produced in the fall of 1956 has been milled and, hence, is no longer available for marketing. He also denied that imported tung oil has been sold in the domestic market below support prices.

Mr. Bing said if import controls are given serious consideration, care should be exercised in the selection of the base period and the percentage of such base that will be allowed as the quota. He called attention to the "abnormalities which will be found in every recent year" and added that imports obviously have been less than they would have been otherwise. He also urged that, if an import quota is established, it be left open on a first come, first served basis and not involve quotas nation by nation.

Food Research Laboratories Reports Doubling Facilities

Food Research Laboratories, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., has completed negotiations for the acquisition of a larger building for its laboratories' headquarters. The new premises, on Maurice Avenue at 58th street in the Maspeth section of Queens, will more than double Food Research's facilities.

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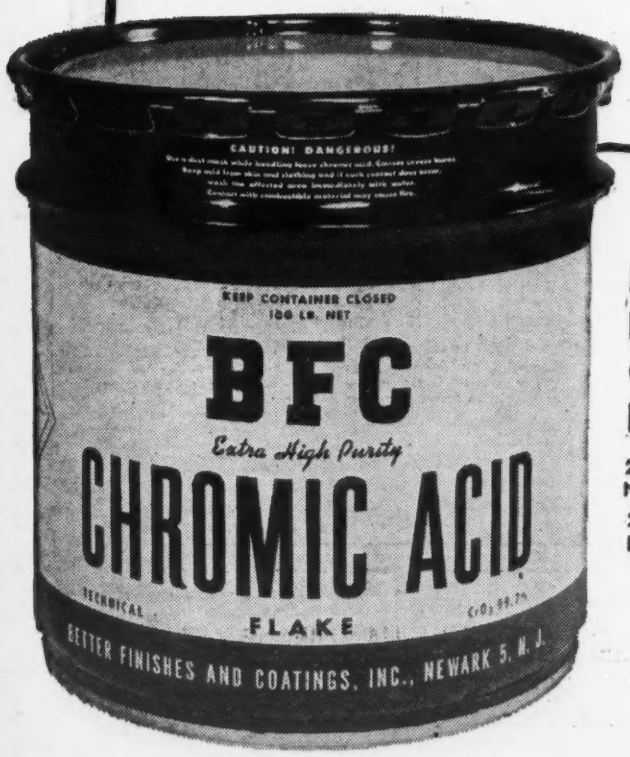

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Data Offered

A new edition of its four-page bulletin, **"dag' Dispersions for Industry,"** listing forty-four colloidal and semi-colloidal dispersions of graphite, molybdenum disulfide, mica, vermiculite, zinc oxide, acetylene black, copper and glass has been issued by Acheson Colloids Company, Port Huron, Mich.

Benzyl chloride is the subject of a brochure just published by Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York. Uses of the material and its derivatives in bactericides, fungicides, insecticides, preservatives, dyes, flavors, odorants, and other applications are described. The bulletin, "BZYL 1-57", may be obtained by writing to Heyden Newport at 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has issued a periodical entitled **"Coatings Parade"** containing articles about the marketing of resins for surface coatings, new coatings applications and recent technological developments in the field. The magazine is available from Bakelite at 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

"Alkydol Wrinkle Vehicles" are described in a brochure issued by Alkydol Laboratories, 3242 south 50th avenue, Cicero, Ill. The booklet contains a physical description of the various wrinkle liquids, including compatibilities, specific application advantages, an outline of wrinkle pattern variations and textures, and dried, pigment and solvent recommendations.

Carbide Chemicals Company, 30 East 42nd street, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has published an eight-page booklet explaining the properties of newly developed **"Dynel"** carpeting. The booklet has been issued by the textile fibers department, and is distributed by Carbide, as well as C. H. Masland & Sons, Alexander Smith, Inc., and Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.

Antara Chemicals, Inc., sales division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has published a brochure entitled **"Blancol and Blancol N in Paper Processing,"** which is available from Antara on request, by writing to 435 Hudson street, New York. Both products described in the booklet are used in the paper industry as anionic surfactants.

A leaflet captioned **"The Maryland Bankers Association Advocates Soil Fertility"** has been prepared by the University of Maryland, the Maryland Bankers Association, and the National Plant Food Instiute, as one of a series distributed and prepared in cooperation with the land grant colleges, state bankers associations, and the NPFI.

The first supplement to **Rauwolfia and Its Alkaloids: A Bibliography,** has just been published by S. B. Penick & Co., 50 Church Street, New York 6. The supplement lists 223 additional literature references on the subject not included in the bibliography compiled by Penick's research division and published last September.

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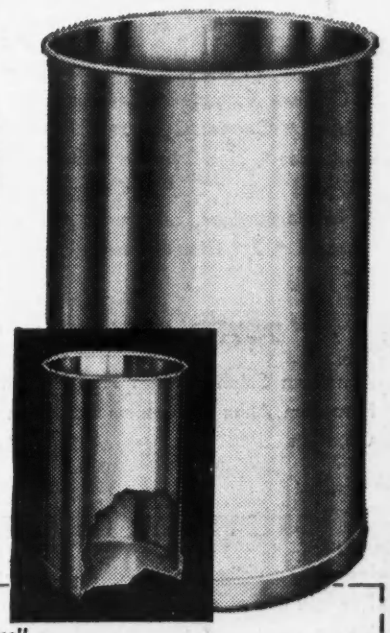

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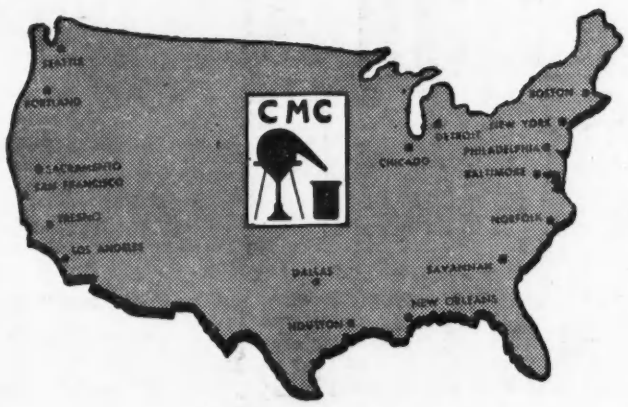

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Allied Plans to Spend More On New Plants This Year

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, expects to spend in 1957 an amount slightly above the $77 million spent on plant and equipment in 1956, according to a statement issued by Glen B. Miller, president and Fred J. Emmerich, chairman, at the recent stockholders' annual meeting.

Mr. Miller reported that Allied's sales during the first quarter of 1957 for use in housing construction, textiles, pulp and paper, and agriculture were lower than during the corresponding period of 1956.

Butler's Son to Be Feted

A dinner will be given for Father John Robert Butler Tuesday evening, May 7th, at the Chemists' Club following his ordination. Father John is the son of "Jack" Butler, who has been active in the chemical since 1920 and for the past twenty-five years has been associated with the industrial chemical sales division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York. Arrangements for the dinner are being handled by Joseph M. Wafer who may be reached at MUrray Hill 6,-8400.

Olin Shifts Top Men

—Continued from page 3

chairman of the board since the company was formed. Prior to that he had been chairman of the board and president of Olin Industries, Inc.

John W. Hanes, who reached retirement age in April, was appointed financial consultant to the corporation and a member of the financial and operating policy committee. He also continues as a director.

The new president had been executive vice-president in charge of the company's international operations since 1954 and in March of 1956 assumed the additional responsibility of executive vice-president for finance. Prior to that, he had been vice-president for finance of Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

Mr. Hanes has been chairman of the finance committee since 1954, and prior to that was the chief financial officer of Olin Industries, Inc.

The financial and operating policy committee will be composed of Messrs. Olin, Nichols, Osborne, and Hanes.

Standard Oil

—Continued from page 5

Chemical will become subsidiaries of California Chemical.

Additionally, California Chemical will engage in long-range planning and guide the anticipated future growth of Standard of California's participation in the chemical industry.

Oronite Chemical Company and California Spray-Chemical Corporation will continue to conduct their business in their respective fields on an autonomous basis under their existing managements.

George L. Parkhurst has been named chairman of the board and chief executive officer of California Chemical Company. P. L. Fahrney has been named president. Both are vice-presidents of Standard Oil Company of California.

Named vice-presidents of the new company were T. G. Hughes, president of Oronite, and A. W. Mohr, president of Calspray.

Messrs. Parkhurst, Fahrney, Hughes and Mohr will also serve as directors. Other members of the California Chemical board will be: G. A. Davidson, vice-president and director, Standard Oil Company of California; Fred Powell, vice-president and director of Standard Oil Company of California, western operations, Inc.; A. L. Lyman, president, California Research Corporation; and W. H. Shiffler, Cal Research vice-president.

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Jobs & People

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Harry J. Glutting, jr.,** has been named "Geon" sales representative, headquartering in Boston, Mass.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The polymers research group has added **Dr. Edward V. Gouinlock, jr.,** research chemist.

Kerr-McGee Oil Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.—**Emmett J. Berg,** formerly with Great American Oil Company, has joined Kerr-McGee as a planning and design engineer.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. —**Harold E. Weeks** has been appointed to the sales staff of the pitch and creosote section of the company's tar products division. Prior to joining Koppers, Mr. Weeks was for thirteen years associated with Interlake Iron Corporation in its coal chemicals division.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York—**Roger E. Varin** has been appointed director of international operations, and will be in charge of all foreign business, including the company's subsidiary plants at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Toronto, London, Paris and Hamburg.

B. F. Goodrich Will Spend $41 Million On Expansion

Estimated capital and investment expenditures amounting to approximately $41 million, an increase of 10 percent over 1956, are planned by B. F. Goodrich Company in 1957, John L. Collyer, chairman of the board of Akron, Ohio company, told the annual meeting of stockholders in New York recently.

Mr. Collyer said this year's capital and investment expenditures are part of a $200 million five-year program begun by the company in 1956.

Mr. Richardson and J. Ward Keener, executive vice-president, reported on capital expansion and investment programs which have recently been completed or which are now under way.

These included: An expansion nearing completion at the Avon Lake, Ohio, plant of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company for the manufacture of "Geon" vinyl plastics; a new plant for the Chemical Company under construction at Calvert City, Ky., for the manufacture of specialty acrylic polymers; a plant being started at Henry, Ill., for the manufacture of specialty organic chemicals; and a Geon vinyl plant just completed at Niagara Falls, Canada.

Philipp Names V.P.

Brendan V. Sullivan has been appointed vice-president of Philipp Brothers Chemicals Inc., New York. Mr. Sullivan has been with the firm for twenty years. His most recent assignment was manager of the Providence, R. I., office.

Paint Operation

—Continued from page 5

percent for the year 1955, compared to 2 percent in the continental United States during the same period.

Biggest paint product demand, the survey finds, is for the latex and polyvinyl types, because "they have proved to be very resistant in semi-tropical climates; also, ready-mixed paints currently constitute 60 percent of Puerto Rico's paint, varnish and lacquer imports."

The study concludes: "The existence of a substantial local market, the outstanding record of profits of the established firms, and the forthcoming local availability of some of the basic raw materials represent strong inducements for paint firms to establish or expand in Puerto Rico."

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Agricultural Chemicals

Prices shifted last week in two agricultural chemicals: manganese sulfate and phosphate rock. At the same time, good weather conditions brought a healthy movement to most materials in the market, one dealer reported. This was the first steady period of weather the market has known since the beginning of the season, it was noted. The price shifts, $8.89 per ton up for manganese sulphates to $97.50 for carload lots and $104.50 for less carload lots; 12½ cents per gross ton for phosphate rock, appear to have gone into effect despite the relatively slow movement of the market during the period directly preceding the action. However, present movement, particularly if it continues, may justify the action taken. Superphosphate prices, producers noted, are slated to advance on July 1. The market continues to be an insoluable problem with no real answer being offered at this early date. Conditions may either disolve or firm-up, one dealer suggested, with the answer being so completely dependent upon such a number of variables that it will be impossible to offer until near the close of the season. Much is still dependent upon the soil bank program and to what degree it proves effective. Also, there is the new presence of water saturation in the drought areas of the west.

Price Trends

Advanced
Manganese Sulphate, $8.89 per ton.
Phosphate Rock, .09½c. per gross ton.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
111.06	110.21	109.99	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins — Persisting good weather conditions throughout the East have kept this market on a good level, dealers here reported last week. With prices stabilized at previous levels, it was said, movement has remained steady with the market held firm at a good level. Dried blood, which held the week previous, declined slightly in its Chicago listing, stood at the new level last week and was reportedly showing movement with the other materials. The weather, expected to continue at its present stable position, should offer a stepping stone to better levels, one dealer suggested.

Castor Pomace—This material continues unavailable on spot dealers reported last week with the last small lot of material having arrived here a number of months back. The two processing plants, as a result, have been closed for some time. For a while, material was processed at one of the plants for contract fulfillment purposes and when the last batch of material for spot arrived, both functioned for a while, but those were only temporary measures and at present no shift in the situation is expected to occur. As to just what will happen—whether and if any plan is developed to bring in a steady flow of material to fill the obvious demand and need—remains to be seen. To date, no gesture has been made with most interested parties accepting material when it arrives, if they can get it and letting it go at that.

Manganese Sulfate—This material shifted in price on all levels, a major producer announced last week. The new listing, $97.50 for carload lots and $104.50 for less carload lots, is $8.89 per ton more than was previously quoted. The carlot quote, according to the producer, applies to delivery by rail freight to all points in Southeastern Territory, Central Freight Association Territory or Trunkline Territory to which points through commodity rates on fertilizer carloads apply from Atlanta, Georgia. To all other points, additional freight will be charged. In less than carload lots, the price applies to per ton deliveries Southern Freight Territory or f.o.b. Lockland, Ohio, or other warehouse points where stocks may be carried. All prices, the producer noted, are subject to change without notice. The price movement, it appears, is synchronized with the current shift of the market into the heavy seasonal buying period.

Phosphate Rock—The price of this material has been advanced by most major producers, .09½c. per gross ton, it was noted here last week. The price advance is based on Bunker "C" fuel oil at $3.01 per barrel, a 19c. per barrel price advance for the oil. This move brings the price of Florida land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried underground material in the following percentile categories up to:

66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton.	5.21 - —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton.	5.61 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton.	6.26 - —
74-75% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton.	7.26 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton.	8.26 - —

Above Florida prices are based on labor at $1.43 as well as the fuel oil price.

Potash — Production information released recently by the American Potash Institute noted that a total of 1,162,142 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 685,917 tons of potassium oxide was delivered during the first quarter of 1957 by the eight major American producers. This represents an increase of over four percent in salts and potassium oxide over the corresponding period in 1956.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii were reported down 17,954 tons potassium oxide or three percent under last year. They consisted of 989,984 tons of potash salts equivalent to 581,689 tons of potassium oxide as compared to 599,643 tons potassium oxide in the first three months of 1956.

Muriate of potash predominated with 548,346 tons potassium oxide whereas 32,459 tons were delivered as sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia and 884 tons as manure salts.

Superphosphate—February production of this material, according to a Bureau of Census report, amounted to 215,474 short tons as compared with the 219,855 short tons produced during January and the 243,934 short tons produced during February of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the month amounted to 414,922 short tons as compared with the nearly identical figure of 414,389 on hand at the beginning of January; the figure for February of 1956 was slightly higher at 434,496 short tons. Shipments during February amounted to 155,579 short tons as compared with the 158,988 short tons shipped in January and the 179,110 short tons shipped in February of 1956. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 419,631 short tons as compared with the 414,922 short tons on hand at the end of January and the 432,524 short tons in stock at the end of February, 1956.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during the last year and corresponding data for the first month of this year.

	Total, 1956	January, 1957
DDT	138,963,002	10,878,405
2,4-D*	28,131,727	3,042,246
Esther & Salts	23,178,454	2,427,334
Acid equivalent	17,663,428	1,758,410
BHC	85,306,548	7,836,225
Gamma isomer	14,369,453	1,236,403
Tetramethylthiuram sulfide	4,716,520	764,743
2,4,5-T	5,131,499	266,064
Lindane	.....	.....

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

Movement in this area of the agricultural market was reported steady with definite development being shown toward heavy seasonal strength. The wet weather in the previously drought ridden Southwest, coupled with the solid good weather of the past week, have apparently contributed to the health of the market. The picture for DDT, though not to be judged in the same area as other pesticides because of its non-agricultural strength, has shown strength developing in many areas, one dealer noted. Other material looking good were aldrine and 2,4-D.

Aliphatic Organics

Quotations on purchases of anhydrous monoethylamine in all cylinder lots were hiked 8 cents per pound effective May 1. Prices on tanklots remained unchanged. At the same time, prices west of the Rockies, on a delivered basis, were advanced 1 cent per pound for monobutylamine, dibutylamine, isopropylamine, dimethylethanolamine, diethylethanolamine, ethylethanolamines, isopropylethanolamines and the technical grades of dimethylethanolamine and diethylethanolamine. Producers said the increases were made on account of accumulated increased freight costs and in line with previous adjustments in prices of other large volume amines.

Range of prices for blackstrap molasses declined ½ cent per gallon at New Orleans in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, with demand there slow and supply adequate. Due in large part to improved pasture conditions, feed molasses markets weakened further at most southern port terminals and midwestern feed mixing centers, where demand for molasses for use in livestock and dairy feeds was generally slow. Price of blackstrap at New York was unchanged, with demand there moderate and supply adequate. As of April 15, the marketing service reported, 68 Cuban mills had completed grinding operations for the current season.

Leading producers of acetone reported that they were moving their entire output into consuming channels without delay, with diverse solvent applications heading up the market, notably in production of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose and various gums and resins. Heavy demand for acetone was attributed also to its use as an absorbent for acetylene and as an intermediate used in manufacture of chloroform, indigo, rubber accelerators, iodoform and sulfonal.

Chemical Specialty Manufacturers Association reported that at least 107 million gallons of antifreeze solution was sold for use in automotive cooling systems during calendar year 1956, compared to about 110 million gallons sold for such use in the year previous. The permanent type, commonly employing ethylene glycol, accounted for almost four-fifths of this market, while temporary solutions, commonly methanol compounds, registered approximately 21 percent of these sales.

On the basis of a survey conducted by an independent certified public accounting firm, a strong trend toward purchase of antifreeze solutions in sealed packages was noted.

There was steady demand for ethylenediamine for synthesis of surface active agents, chelating agents, inhibitors, rubber accelerators, fungicides, insecticides and diverse pharmaceuticals. It was widely used also, trade sources said, in formation of resinous polymers with formaldehyde resin systems.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
131.29	131.30	131.30	130.93

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acetone—Leading producers were moving their entire output promptly into consuming channels, while production quotas were sustained at a high level. Diverse solvent applications were heading up this market, notably in production of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose and various gums and resins. Acetone was in heavy demand also for use as an absorbent for acetylene and as an intermediate used in manufacture of chloroform, indigo, rubber accelerators, iodoform, sulfonal and other compounds.

With the recent addition of new cumene process production facilities, there was now ample plant capacity to handle immediate and short-term requirements of all consumers.

Aggregate production of acetone at domestic plants through the first two months of the current calendar year was 108,420,209 pounds, Tariff Commission figures indicated, compared to 97,116,272 pounds turned out in the like period in 1956. Output during February of this year was 53,270,557 pounds, compared to production of 55,149,652 pounds in the month previous and 48,106,788 pounds during February, 1956.

Amines—As a result of accumulated increased freight costs, and in line with adjustments previously made on other large volume amines, the following products were advanced 1c. per pound on a delivered basis west of the Rocky Mountains:

Monobutylamine, dibutylamine, isopropylamine, dimethylethanolamine, diethylethanolamine, ethylethanolamines, isopropylethanolamines and the technical grades of dimethylethanolamine and diethylethanolamine.

Anhydrous monoethylamine was raised 8c. per pound in all cylinder categories only. The tankcar price remained unchanged. The 150-pound cylinder was now 46c. per pound east of the Rockies and 53c. per pound west of the Rockies.

The new prices became effective May 1.

Ethyl Ether—Total output of technical plus USP material during January of this year, according to the Tariff Commission, added up to 7,260,110 pounds. Comparable figures for the month previous and January, 1956, respectively, were 6,887,534 and 6,997,957 pounds. The commission's revised, preliminary figure representing total output during calendar year 1956 was 79,157,917 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol — Antifreeze solutions of the permanent type accounted for about 79 percent of the total sales of antifreeze solutions for use in automotive cooling systems during 1956, Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association reported.

On the basis of manufacturers' reports representing about 97 percent of total production of antifreeze compounds, CSMA estimated that 67,807,012 gallons of the ethylene glycol type was sold at retail, the sum of 53,601,166 gallons moved in gallon containers, 10,512,235 gallons sold in quart containers and 3,693,611 gallons retailed in bulk in drums. Average retail price of this material was about $3.25 per gallon, CSMA reported.

Ernst & Ernst, New York, an independent certified public accounting firm, on the basis of a special survey conducted for CSMA, reported a strong trend toward purchase of antifreeze solution in sealed packages.

Total antifreeze sales for automotive use in 1956 amounted to at least 107 million gallons, down about 2.8 percent from the corresponding figure, about 110 million gallons, for 1955.

Ethylenediamine — Producers reported steady demand for ethylenediamine for synthesis of surface active and chelating agents, inhibitors, rubber accelerators, fungicides, insecticides, synthetic waxes, asphalt wetting agents and diverse pharmaceuticals. There was good call for this material also for use in formation of resinous polymers with formaldehyde resin systems. On the slow side was demand for use in synthesis of dyes.

Production was sustained at a high level, and there was ample supply to meet immediate and short-term requirements of consumers. Prices remained unchanged, though several other amines have been advanced recently on account of increased freight costs (see item headed "Amines," elsewhere in this department).

Glycerine—Trades sources estimated that about 3 million pounds of glycerine is being consumed annually by the paper industry to plasticize glassine, greaseproof and parchment, which, in turn, were in heavy demand for wrapping material for food such as butter, lard, meats and frozen fish and poultry and for use as gaskets in milk and cream cans.

Substantial volume of consumption was attributed to the cosmetics industry for use in production of shaving creams, hair preparations, tooth pastes, salves, ointments, face creams, vanishing creams, creams designed for protection against sunburn and depilatories.

While producers' stocks remained on the heavy side, sales volume was reported gratifying. Domestic consumption has been slightly larger than production recently, but stocks have been building on account of excess of imports over exports.

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Aliphatic Organics

Prices were stable, and trade sources did not expect any change in quotations in the months immediately ahead.

Methanol—A total 15,040,528 gallons of methanol (temporary) type antifreeze solution was sold in 1956 for use in automotive cooling systems, Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association reported. The sum included 7,124,482 gallons retailed in gallon containers, 4,986,515 gallons moved in bulk in drums and 2,929,531 gallons sold in quart containers.

Methanol type antifreeze solution accounted for about 21 percent of the total of automotive antifreeze sales in 1956, with the average price for this type at retail reported to have been about $1.60 per gallon.

Ernst & Ernst, New York, an independent certified public accounting firm, on the basis of a special survey conducted for CSMA, reported a strong trend toward purchase of antifreeze solution in sealed packages.

Total antifreeze sales for automotive use in 1956 amounted to at least 107 million gallons, down about 2.8 percent from the corresponding figure, about 110 million gallons, for 1955.

CSMA's data were based on manufacturers' reports representing about 97 percent of total production of antifreeze compounds.

Production of natural methanol during February of this year, on a 100 percent contained methanol basis, was 166 million gallons, the Census Bureau reported. That figure represents a marked decline from output of 171 million gallons in the month previous and 178 million gallons during February, 1956.

The bureau reported that stocks of natural methanol at producers' plants as of the end of February, this year, amounted to 323 million gallons, as compared to 316 million gallons on hand at producing plants as of the end of the month previous.

Molasses—Range of blackstrap prices at New Orleans declined ½c. per gallon in the week ended last Tuesday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported, with demand there slow and supply adequate. Latest available quotations were 23½c. to 24c. per gallon, with most transactions negotiated at 23¾c. per gallon. The range in the week previous had been 24c. to 24½c. per gallon.

Due in large part to improved pasture conditions, feed molasses markets weakened further at most southern port terminals and midwestern feed mixing centers, where demand for molasses for use in livestock and dairy feeds was generally slow.

A blend of "high test" cane molasses and molasses distillers' condensed solubles was selling in the New York and Philadelphia areas at 26c. per gallon and in the Baltimore area at 27c. per gallon, trade reports indicated.

Price of blackstrap at New York was unchanged at 28c. per gallon, with demand there moderate and supply adequate.

Sixty-eight mills in Cuba had completed grinding operations for the current season as of April 15, the marketing service reported.

Oil Chemists' Society Picks Black of Swift as President

H. C. Black, associate director of research of Swift & Co., Chicago, last week was installed as the new president of the American Oil Chemists' Society. At the installation, which took place at the organization's forty-eighth annual meeting in New Orleans, La., the following other officers were also inducted:

Society vice-president, J. C. Konen, vice-president of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, secretary, R. W. Bates, development chemist in the food research department of Armour & Co., Chicago, and treasurer, A. F. Kapecki, secretary of Wurster & Sanger, Inc., Chicago.

Morton-Withers Building Development Lab in N.C.

Morton-Withers Chemical Company, Greensboro, N. C., is constructing a sales service and development laboratory which will test and devlop the company's line of plasticizers and polyesters.

Work will also be carried on in completely synthesized petroleum sulfonates. A plant is now under construction at Greensboro for production of the sulfonates, and a second unit is scheduled to be built at Shreveport, La.

Robert E. Lally, formerly with Ferro Chemical Company, has been named to head the new development laboratory.

US Rubber Co. Acquires Share in Engelbert & Co.

United States Rubber Company has acquired a substantial minority interest in Englebert & Co., one of the oldest and largest tire manufacturers in Europe, located at Liege, Belgium.

US Rubber will now have facilities available for the manufacture of tires in Belgium, France and Germany in modern plants favorably located with respect to major European automotive manufacurers and the European plants of American motor companies.

Polyethylene Facilities

—Continued from page 5

low and high density will be less competitive with each other than they will be with other materials, it was said.

The company is also active in low pressure polyethylene as a licensee under Standard Oil (Indiana) patents for a low pressure process to produce high density polyethylene, polypropylene and copolymers of both.

At present, Spencer has pilot plant facilities in operation at Pittsburg, Kan., under the Standard license agreement. This gives the company a sound, competitive position with regard to all types of polyethylene products. "The company has the capacity to produce polyethylene resins in a variety of densities tailored to major end-use areas," Mr. Spencer said.

"We continue to be amazed," he said, "at the variety of applications for polyethylene. Almost every day new uses are found for this versatile plastic. Our expanded facilities will permit us to keep pace with this growing demand."

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Gilsonite Being Moved 72 Miles in Pipeline

—Continued from page 3

of the most rugged terrain in the west. It spans two large canyons via suspension bridges and crosses an 8,500-foot mountain pass. Beginning at the company's mines in Bonanza, the 6-inch pipeline will be able to transport 700 tons a day of gilsonite ore. The only other available means of transporting this quantity of material to the refinery would be by truck—and the pipeline method of transportation will save several dollars per ton over trucking costs.

Two suspension bridges, one 600 feet long at the White River, the other 700 feet long at Evacuation Wash Canyon, were built to span the deepest points of the line's route. Otherwise the pipeline is buried 3½ feet, below the frostline, for its entire length.

Several factors entered into the decision of the Salt Lake City company, an affiliate of Barber Oil Corporation, New York, and Standard Oil Company of California, to construct the pipeline. The ideal refinery location, considering the availability of a market for the gasoline, rail facilities for shipping the coke, labor, housing, etc., was the Grand Valley of Colorado. Trucking the ore from the mine, the method presently being used for the company's other products, would be very costly for the large quantities of ore required by the refinery. A railroad had run at one time from the mine to Mack, Colo., but this had long been abandoned and would be too costly to reinstate. The present pipeline, however, does follow the route of this abandoned Uintah Railroad.

Adequate Water Available

Adequate water is available at the mines from the White River, and new hydraulic mining methods introduced by the company yield ore in an already-prepared slurry form. All this indicated the practicability of the project and a test program was instituted to determine the engineering data required for the design of the pipeline.

Pipeline tests were conducted by the Colorado School of Mines Research Foundation at Golden in a 500-foot closed loop of full-sized pipe. Pumping tests were conducted by the Wilson-Synder Manufacturing Comany, at Braddock, Pa. Here various pistons, valves, seats, etc., were tested with the gilsonite slurry.

This test program took six months and confirmed preliminary evaluations of the project. One of the major factors found in establishing the pipeline design was the particle size of the gilsonite in the feed slurry at the mine end. Although the pumps could handle particles of a quarter-inch size, results were dramatically improved with an 8-mesh size.

This smaller particle size also decreases degradation, or breaking down of the particles as they travel through the pipeline. It also makes de-watering easier, and makes it easier to maintain a suspension through the line. Hence the gilsonite pipeline is designed to handle 8-mesh particles.

The entire pipeline is laid at a reasonably flat slope, except for two miles past the summit of Baxter Pass, the highest point, where 21 degree slopes were necessary. Initially, solids concentration of 35 percent gilsonite-65 percent water will be sent through the line. Uniform slurry will be maintained by two 200,000 gallon tanks at Bonanza which will be held under constant agitation.

Unique Erosion Test

A unique method of determining pipe wall erosion losses was devised by California Research Corporation, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California. A small section of radioactive pipe was placed in the test loop and careful measurements of the minute amounts of radioactive iron worn away could be made after only a few hours of operation. Gilsonite is friable and will not abrade steel surfaces. It is completely insoluble in water and naturally free of impurities. A chemical corrosion inhibitor will be used since the solids apparently scour away any natural protective coatings that are formed on the pipe wall.

The pipeline is designed for continuous flow, and will be shut down only after all the slurry is flushed from the system. Three electric-driven slurry pumps are at the Bonanza pump station; two are normally used and one is a spare. If power should fail a diesel-driven pump will be cut into the line and flush the system with water. This pump usually provides high pressure water for ore cutting in the mines. A final measure of protection is the 8,500-foot-high reservoir at the summit of Baxter Pass. This reservoir can flush the system in both directions. There is also a high pressure pump at the refinery that can back-flush the line.

These precautionary measures were all easy to provide the mean extra insurance against plugging of the line. In fact the pilot tests showed that so long as adequate velocities were maintained, slurry could be continuously circulated without build-up of solids. The pumps are 300 horsepower reciprocating pumps. The pumping rate is 325 gallons per minute and discharge pressure is 2,370 pounds per square inch.

The pipeline was designed by the Engineering Department of Standard Oil Company of California. The de-watering operation at the Gilsonite, Colo., end was worked out by Standard Oil Company of California's engineering department with Allen & Garcia, Chicago, and engineers of American Gilsonite Company.

Metalsalts Names Agents

Metalsalts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J., has appointed two agents to handle "Meta-san," the company's bactericide-fungicide for use in organic coatings. The firms are Cordano Chemical Company, Portland, Ore., and Corl Chemical Company, Seattle, Wash.

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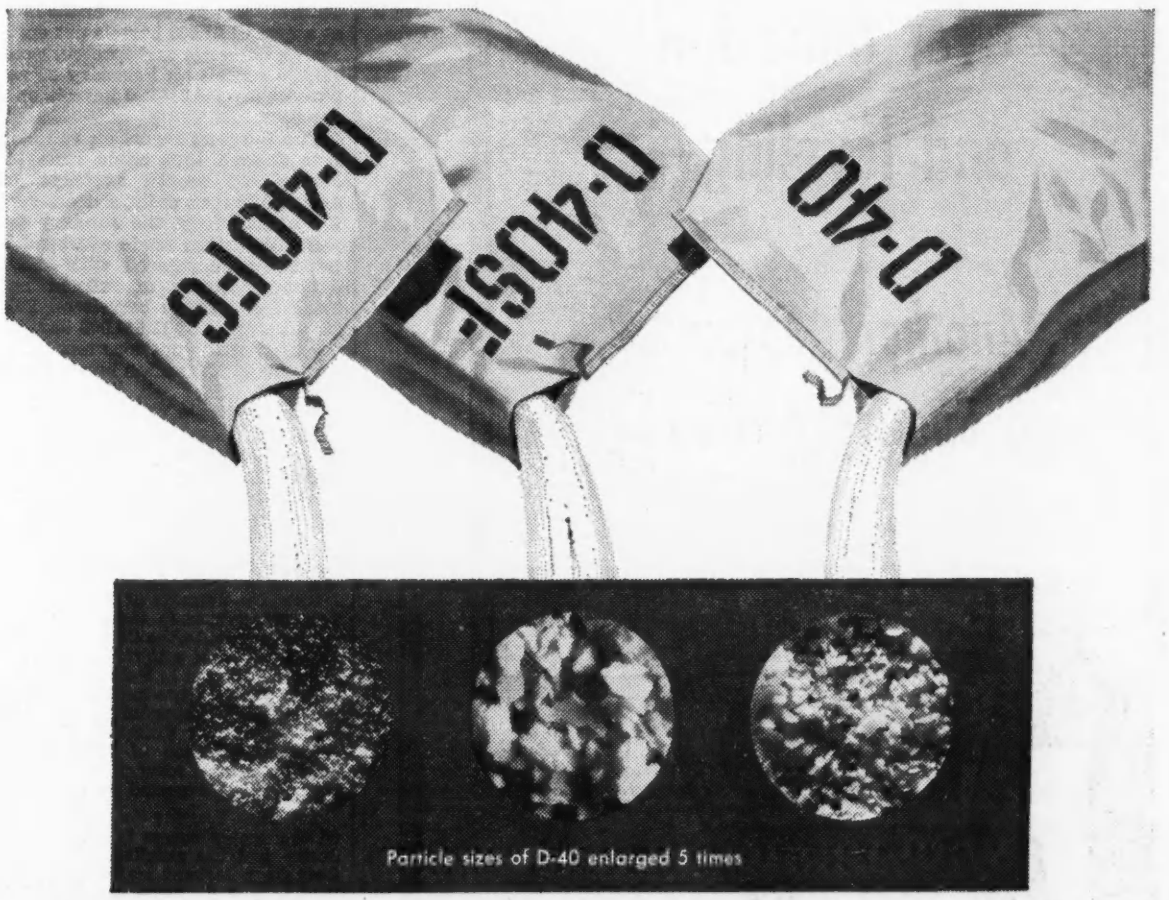

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Petroleum Derivatives

Buying interest in the major solvents was still running below par, but other petroleum derivatives last week were moving in seasonal volume. Quotations of all materials were steady and unchanged. The lag in solvent sales was expected soon to give way to a brisker tone with receipt of replacement orders from consumers who have been coasting on inventories. Markets for fuel oil, liquefied gases and other heating materials remained seasonably dull. The cleaners naphtha market returned to a routine basis following the post-holiday decline in business volume.

Reserves of natural gas liquids totaled 5,902,332,000 barrels on December 31, 1956, according to the annual joint report of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association.

Crude oil production during February was the highest ever recorded for that month, the Bureau of Mines reported last week. Daily output averaged 7,682,000 barrels, for an increase of 202,000 barrels over the 7,480,000 barrels daily produced in January.

The indicated demand for domestic crude oil declined 167,000 barrels daily to 7,615,000 barrels, the Bureau noted, while stocks of domestic crude increased at a rate of 67,000 barrels per day. Total stocks, domestic and foreign, were 256,344,000 barrels on February 28 as compared with 256,244,000 barrels on January 31

The Bureau's report on refined products showed that crude runs to stills during the month averaged out to 8,088,000 barrels daily, a decline of 186,000 barrels from the January average. Runs of foreign crude averaged 844,000 barrels as compared with 816,000 in January. Stocks of refined products totaled 442,024,000 barrels on February 28, a decrease of 12,651,000 barrels from the total of the previous month, and an increase of 26.0 milion barrels over February 29, 1956.

The wholesale price index for petroleum and petroleum products was 131.0 in February, as against 124.9 in January and 117.5 in February, 1956. The index is computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
107.65	107.65	107.65	104.37

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Imports of benzene soared to 7,630,629 gallons in the month of February, according to the Census Bureau. This figure compares with the total of 1,577,720 gallons imported in February of last year. During the first two months of the current year imports amounted to 10,753,426 gallons, as against 6,038,234 gallons in the comparable period of 1956, the Bureau pointed out. A reversal of this high import trend is expected by trade sources.

Toluene—Lagging demand has aggravated the supply excess in the cokeoven industry and has resulted in a lower sales level for petroleum makers. One producer reports that a greater amount of toluene is being left in the gasoline stream for upgrading motor fuels.

Toluene was exported in the amount of 4,689,112 pounds during February, as compared with 5,388,887 pounds in the comparable month of 1956, the Bureau of the Census has reported. Total for the first two months of the current year was 14,967,677—a substantial increase over the 9,567,145 pounds exported in the same period of last year.

Xylene—Although this solvent has been doing better than other major aromatics, buying interest is nevertheless running behind previous expectations. The downtrend in heavy industry is generally responsible, according to informed observers.

So far this year no imports of xylene have been reported. For the first two months of 1956 imports totaled 45,938 pounds, according to data issued by the Census Bureau.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 13 totaled 255,316,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,325,000 barrels of the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,991,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,445,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 546,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

Daily average output of natural gas liquids was 35.5 million gallons in February, an increase of five percent over February 1956, the Bureau of Mines last week reported. In the same month, production of liquefied gases at refineries climbed eight percent above the level of a year ago, the Bureau noted. Stocks on February 28 stood at 481 million gallons, as compared with only 282 million gallons a year ago.

Butane—Output of this material during February totaled 166,538,000 gallons—120,212,000 gallons at plants and 43,326,000 gallons at refineries—the Bureau of Mines has reported. On February 28, stocks at plants, terminals and underground stood at 165,661,000 gallons, as compared with 136,570,000 gallons on January 31. Refinery stocks totaled 35,574,000 gallons on February 28, as against 32,340,000 gallons on January 31. Deliveries for gasoline use during the month were reported at 61,364,000 gallons. Shipments for other uses amounted to 72,849,000 gallons, the Bureau noted.

Propane—Output of this liquefied gas in February totaled 355,925,000 gallons, comprising 257,729,000 gallons from plants and 98,196,000 gallons of refinery output, according to a report of the Bureau of Mines. On February 28, stocks at plants, terminals and underground stood at 209,639,000 gallons, showing a seasonal decline from the 253,693,000 gallons reported for January 31. Refinery stocks added up to 24,486,000 gallons on February 28, as against 17,220,000 gallons on January 31. Deliveries for gasoline use during the month were reported at 2,604,000 gallons, while shipments for all other uses amounted to 390,109,000 gallons, the Bureau noted.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended April 12, 1957, indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,442,000 barrels, a decrease of 158,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,899,000 barrels were 43,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 348,000 barrels above the week ended April 13, 1956. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 883,000 barrels daily, compared with 832,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending April 12, 1957, crude oil production averaged 7,662,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,958,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 816,000 barrels daily.

Fuel Oil—A major company has announced price advances of 15c. per barrel for residual fuel oils, effective April 23. Shipping points covered by the company's operations are all on the West Coast. The new schedule makes bunker fuel oil $2.85 to $2.90 per barrel; fuel oil, $3.05 to $3.10; light fuel oil, $3.40 to $3.45; No. 6 commercial fuel oil, $2.90, and No. 5 light fuel oil, $3.15 per barrel.

Isopentane—Output of this material totaled 6,079,000 gallons in February, as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks on February 28 showed an increase to 3,380,000 gallons from the total of 2,591,000 gallons reported for January 31. February deliveries added up 5,290,000 gallons, the Bureau said.

Potash Salts Movement Higher in First Quarter

An increase of more than 4 percent has been noted in deliveries of potash salts and K_2O in the first quarter of 1957, as compared to the corresponding time in 1956.

The eight major American producers, according to the American Potash Institute, report deliveries of 1,162,142 tons of potash salts, containing an equivalent of 685,917 tons of K_2O.

Parke, Davis Charged With Restraint of Trade

A three-count antitrust indictment, charging Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and two of its officers with price fixing and boycotting, was returned last week by a federal grand jury in Washington, D. C. The government immediately filed a civil antitrust complaint against the company containing substantially the same allegations as the indictment.

According to the indictment, the defendants and certain drug wholesalers and retailers combined and conspired in unreasonable restraint of trade to establish, maintain and enhance the prices at which Parke, Davis pharmaceutical products are sold to retailers and to the public in the District of Columbia and in Virginia.

Corporations Allow Unions

—*Continued from page 5*

jects which are the most controversial and being given prominent attention by federal and state legislators, and by leaders of labor and industry. They are: price-wage spiral; the right-to-work laws; corporate profits; proposed revisions of the Taft-Hartley law; and extension of the minimum wage.

Mr. Foy said that 103 articles were printed in the union publications on these subjects and without exception all articles presented a definite opinion of union leaders. The articles blamed profits for inflation; labeled right-to-work laws "right-to-wreck" laws; claimed that profits continued upward at a rate higher than wages; criticized the Taft-Hartley law as a "slave-labor" law, and advocated greater coverage of the minimum wage act over and above the recommendations of the Eisenhower administration.

As against this record of union propaganda, only three of the thirty-seven corporations with employee publications responding to the survey took a direct stand on one or more of the fine controversial subjects. Two of them had one hard-hitting editorial each in the three months.

He gave high praise to the "bang-up" job done by General Electric Company which "says what it thinks, presents what it believes to be right, and doesn't pull any punches. Management's opinion on many controversial issues is presented consistently and with each issue of this company's employee publications.

"I haven't noticed that GE is suffering from union persecution because of it.

"I cannot understand why only a few managements have taken steps in their communications program to be sure that their point of view on any controversial issue affecting both labor and industry is put directly before their own workers.

"The tools are available they just are not being used. The question is whether management will get in the ring too or lose the battle for the minds of its employees on an editorial TKO."

Fatty Acids Production For March Under Feb.

Production of saturated and unsaturated fatty acids in March, 1957, was 34.5 million pounds, about 1.5 million pounds under the February level, and about 2.5 million pounds below production reported for March, 1956.

Disposition in March totalled 36.5 million pounds, down 0.8 million pounds from the February figure and 4.4 million pounds from the disposition figure for March, 1956.

Stocks of finished goods totalled 28.4 million pounds, about 0.3 million pounds lower than the previous month's figure. Work-in-process decreased about 3.0 million pounds.

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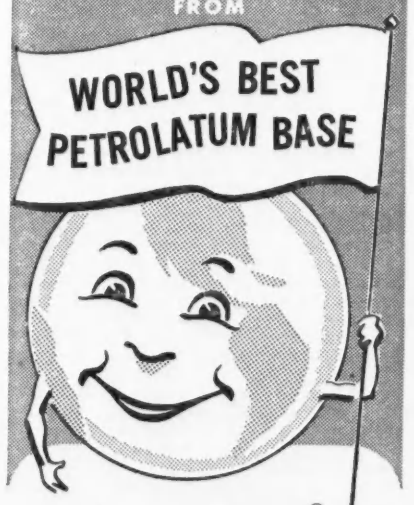

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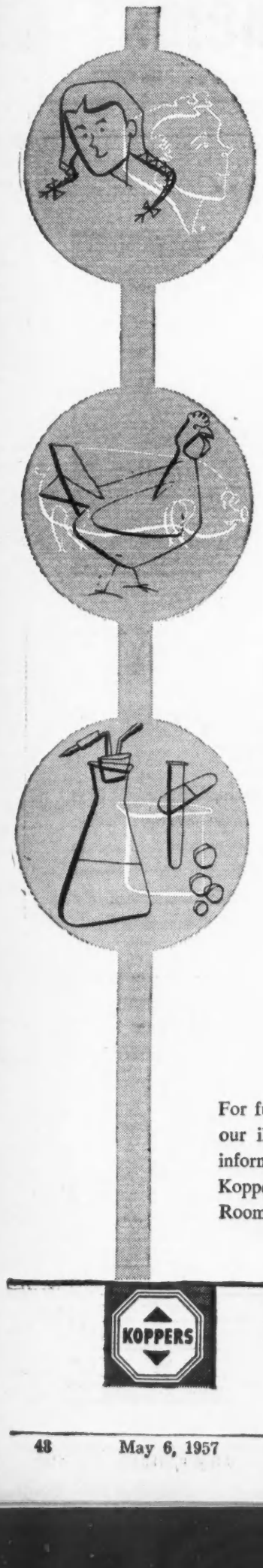

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

The market for naphthalene continued listless last week. Production of phthalic anhydride was the mainstay of this market, and demand for phthalic never has picked up to the volume producers had anticipated would appear in the initial months of 1957. Automotive and hardgoods manufacture has been sluggish, limiting the demand for phthalic for manufacture of alkyd resins. The domestic market for phthalic has become more competitive, with petroleum firms moving in with phthalic produced from raw materal o-xylene and with isophthalic acid. Meantime, the once vital export market has dwindled as Europe has become more or less self-sufficient in phthalic.

Benzene and xylene continued somewhat easier, but both were still in good balance.

Toluene was unimproved, still building in inventories at producers' plants. Creosote, too, was in long supply.

Phenol and the acids were in good balance, natural phenol having gained a better share of the total synthetic plus natural phenol market in recent months.

Pyridine was much improved compared to its position one year ago, but it seemed that the climbing trend of demand had run its course.

The picolines were in good balance, but the meta-para isomer was running into stiff competition from European material selling here at well below the domestic market.

b-Oxynaphthoic acid has not improved its market position, trade sources reported. Once in strong demand for use in making a black dye, this acid's market position deteriorated years ago when the textile industry changed the practice of dyeing fabrics.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended May 5 would amount to 89.0 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,278,000 net tons of steel. Steel output was 2,269,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,319,000 net tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,373,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
118.19	118.19	118.21	115.01

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—The tone of the market remained firm last week, but current volume of business was decidedly off compared to the pace of fourth quarter 1956.

Benzene was freely available, even with cokeoven production curtailed and demand for use in manufacture of synthetic phenol and styrene monomer sustained at a high level.

Requirements for use in production of benzene hexachloride were expected to be heavy through the next several months, but many chemical intermediates made with benzene were slow. Most of these, it was expected, would show little or no improvement during the summer.

Imports during February added a heavy increment to supply. Trade sources said that substantial benzene shipments would be brought in here all this year but that the 1957 total of imports would not nearly match the 66 million gallons brought in during 1956.

Prices, unchanged in years, were firm and unchanged, and there was little prospect of a price adjustment at any time in the months immediately ahead.

Creosote—The industry faced a problem in the form of heavy inventories at producers' plants.

Sales began to pick up gradually a few months ago, and there were forecasts of increased consumption of creosote for treatment of railroad ties during calendar year 1957. This hope has been slow to materialize so far, however, and the earlier optimism was fading. Treatment of poles and piling sustained fairly strong demand, but the volume moving through these outlets was insufficient to trim producers' stocks.

Some firms were beating the bushes for heavier sales of creosote for farm use, for treatment of barns, fence, outbuildings and the like. Trade sources said there was an undeveloped market of potential significance here but pointed out that the inadequacy of organized distributing agencies made development of this market slow going and expensive.

Imports have been heavy in recent years, but the long-term prospect was for substantial diminution of volume of creosote brought in from abroad.

Domestic production continued heavy, though it was off appreciably as compared with output four or five months ago.

Cresols—Para, which has been in adequate supply since additional production facilities went on stream a few months ago, was in strong demand for use in manufacture of 2,6-di-tert-butyl-p-cresol. The latter was moving well as a feed supplement, fuel antioxidant and food preservative. Prices of long standing were firm and unchanged.

m-p-Cresol was in good demand stemming from manufacture of resins, but over-all volume had slipped a bit recently, due particularly to the depressed state of the market in tricresyl phosphate, which, in turn, has lost business to dioctyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate and other resin esters.

There has been considerable speculation in the industry about new market potentials for o-cresol. This resulted in artificial stimulation of the market early last year and created a temporary shortage. More recently, however, the market has quieted down. It was in even balance last week. Trade sources were still giving credence to the talk about new potential, but, in whatever it consisted, it was not now considered imminent.

Naphthalene—Heavy inventories plagued domestic producers. Cokeoven output has declined notably since the first of the current calendar year, but it was still on the heavy side. Supplies have been swollen by substantial imports brought in under contract.

Demand has been relatively weak, due to the more sluggish market in phthalic anhydride. The phthalic market in this country has become highly competitive, with abundant phthalic capacity now on stream and the advent of production by the petroleum firms of competitive isophthalic acid and of phthalic that is produced from raw material o-xylene. At the same time, Europe has become more or less self-sufficient in phthalic, which until recently was imported from this country in heavy volume.

A seasonal pickup in sales of refined naphthalene for use as moth balls was noted, but this trade represented only a minor fraction of total crude plus refined naphthalene sales.

Prices were unchanged and regarded as firm. It was pointed out that domestic naphthalene prices were not increased at the time phthalic quotations were last advanced, October 15, 1956.

Phenol—Synthetic material was still moving well, producers reported, though a slight slackening of pace has been noted over the past few months. Production has been regulated in such a way as to preserve balance with supply. As a result, consumers have experienced little if any difficulty obtaining enough material to satisfy immediate and short-term requirements, while producers' stocks have been maintained at nominal levels. This adjustment has left a considerable excess plant capacity idle. One producer esti-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 5 was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	883,440
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	27,617,450
Benzene	gals.	3,563,772
Coaltar	gals.	16,528,620
Creosote	gals.	641,207
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,376,508
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	12,624
Toluene	gals.	740,950
Xylene	gals.	215,736

Coal Chemicals

mated that about one-third of production capacity was now in reserve.

Natural phenol has taken a larger share of the total phenol market during the last half year. While synthetic has become somewhat easier, natural phenol has firmed up. Producers said there was no evident reason for the switch, such as new applications for which natural would be preferred to synthetic phenol. The new business appeared to be coming from established consumers of synthetic material, who were placing a larger share of their business with producers of natural phenol.

While exports were still rather substantial, the volume of this business was off sharply compared with that of a year ago, and traders anticipated a gradual decline in the years ahead to a point where export volume would be only about one-fourth of the 20.5 million metric tons shipped abroad during 1954. Reason given was growing self-sufficiency in Europe, particularly in West Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Belgium.

Picolines—Pharmaceutical requirements were supporting a firm market in the alpha isomer last week. Demand was limited but steady and regarded as quite satisfactory in ratio to supply and rate of production.

m-p-Picoline was getting stiff competition from imported material being offered here at prices well below the domestic market. The result was that meta-para produced at domestic plants was appreciably easier.

Gamma was said to be strong. Foreign demand for this material for use in manufacture of drugs used to treat tuberculosis has been heavy. Domestic demand for the same purpose has been curtailed sharply, however, since the disease has been very nearly eradicated in this country.

Pyridine—Volume of trade has been sustained at the higher level reached during the past year, industry sources reported, but it appeared also that the upward trend had run its course. This market was in much better health now than it had been a year ago.

Reasons behind the improvement were not clear. Pyridine had been weak for several years, with domestic prices shored up by cost factors and the introduction of lower priced substiiutes. And, barely a year ago, the domestic market was suffering heavy blows in the form of pyridine imported from Europe and marketed here at prices far below domestic quotations. Then, over the past year, the domestic market gradually picked up strength.

Toluene—Demand continued routine, which was not nearly strong enough to move the heavy inventories which have built up at producers' plants.

Cokeoven output has declined substantially over the past four months, but government demand has been only nominal. And the commercial market was still restricted to the relatively limited outlets that remained after lower priced chemicals moved in on paint and varnish markets once dominated by toluene.

A major fraction of potential output at petroleum plants has been ploughed back into the gasoline stream to meet the currently heavy demand for high octane fuel.

Toluene exports continued in heavy volume, but European prices have been weakened to the point where this market was no longer regarded as very atractive to US producers.

Xylene—Trade continued notably easier last week. The tone of the market remained healthy, however, and producers could count on seasonal demand for pesticides to give improved support over the next few months.

Heavy industrial consumers were relatively inactive, and the season ahead is ordinarily a quiet one in these quarters. Any strong reverse in the trend would probably not be manifest until autumn, producers believed.

Intermediates

2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol—This market has now reached equilibrium after running full cycle the treadmill of too much demand, too little production and too much production. A troublesome bottleneck created by a shortage of raw material p-cresol, evident less than a year ago, was rapidly broken. Output of DBPC itself was expanded substantially to meet heavy excess demand. After a brief period during which producers actually found themselves with surplus DBPC on hand, schedules have been adjusted to a point where production and demand were in rather good balance.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—Trade continued in small volume at prices now long in effect. There has been little if any improvement in the demand pattern, which was weakened considerably some years ago by a general change in practice in the dyeing of fabrics in the textile trade. A black dye produced with b-oxynaphthoic acid, once in rather heavy demand, has been a minor item since this change was effected. Production has since been curtailed to balance the steady but limited demand of the current market.

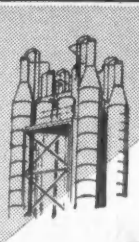
Phthalic Anhydride—Trade was again on the quiet side last week. Some sources reported that isophthalic acid was by this time becoming a significant market factor, taking an appreciable bite out of the alkyd resin business that had been dominated by phthalic anhydride. More importantly, over-all demand for alkyd resins for applications in the automotive and hardgoods industries has been weaker. In addition, exports of phthalic have been declining as European production capacity expanded rapidly.

Producers' inventories had not at this time accrued to a critical level, but supplies were ample at most or all points. Prices were regarded as stable at the higher quotations put into effect October 15, 1956.

Styrene Monomer—Demand continued fairly strong over all, despite the fact that orders for material for use in manufacture of automobile tires were still being placed in accordance with a cautious policy. The rubber business generally was firm, with diversification buoying up demand. Foam rubber and electrical insulation continued to uphold heavy demand for styrene.

A number of major producers were now competing vigorously for markets, and supplies were adequate to cover very heavy demand, currently appearing at the rate of 1.1 or 1.2 billion pounds per year.

Slated to become effective July 1, this year, were price reductions that would slash quotations on tanklots from 16c. to 12c. per pound on 99 percent, rubber grade monomer and from 20½c. to 16c. per pound on 99½ percent, polymer grade styrene. This move had apparently precluded the entry of the big tire and rubber producing firms into the field of styrene monomer manufacture.



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THIS practical guidebook acquaints you with the factors bringing about the industrial waste problem, the responsibilities of the plant owner the legal factors involved, advantages of employing a competent technician to assist in assembling essential data, and the need for cooperation between enforcing agencies, industrialist, and consulting specialist

The methods and equipment for taking samples and analyzing and testing data are covered. The book spotlights the economies that you can effect by combining wastes with other plants, or utilizing municipal facilities.

The book covers the physical, biological, chemical, filtration, digestion, sludge, drying and utilization methods, explaining the advantages of each, and charges related to treatment. The economical considerations in design, construction, and operation of low-cost plants are presented. Reuse of by-products of the treatment is explained, with specific examples showing some waste from which values may be recovered,... thereby reducing cost of treatment.

LOOK OVER THE CONTENTS

1. What Constitutes a Waste Problem?
2. Who Starts a Waste-treatment Problem?
3. The First Steps to Take in the Solution
4. The Place of the Engineer or Specialist
5. Cooperation between Enforcing Agencies, Industrialist, and Technician
6. Factors in the Solution of a Waste Problem
7. The Interests Concerned in Industrial-waste Problems
8. Districts for Industrial-waste Treatment
9. Sampling and Analysis of Wastes
10. Combining Wastes from Several Plants to Reduce Costs
11. The Pollutional Effect of Various Wastes
12. Methods of Waste Treatment
13. Equipment for Waste Treatment and Its Selection
14. Coagulants and Chemicals
15. Handling Industrial Wastes in Municipal Systems and Charges Therefor
16. Factors in the Development of Low-cost Plants
17. Reuse of Wastes and Recovery of Values

APPENDIX I. Federal and State Laws Concerning the Treatment of Industrial Wastes
APPENDIX II. Miscellaneous Data
APPENDIX III. Glossary.

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Obituaries

Robert W. Burns

Robert W. Burns, head of the New York advertising and printing agency bearing his name, died April 28 in Mineola, N. Y. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Burns worked in a sales and advertising capacity for Procter & Gamble, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, R. J. Strasenburgh, Rochester, N. Y., and Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., before forming his own firm in 1951.

J. B. B. Stryker, Sr.

J. B. B. Stryker, sr., chairman of the board of Perkins Glue Company, Lansdale, Pa., died April 26 at Tucson, Ariz. He was seventy-eight years old.

With his late partner, Frank G. Perkins, Mr. Stryker discovered the value of tapioca starch as a base for a wood adhesive and formed Perkins Glue Company in 1899.

The discovery was the first major advance in the gluing of wood since animal glue was developed hundreds of years before. Vegetable glue, as the starch adhesive was named, thus was the forerunner of all modern adhesives.

James H. Donaldson, special sales representative for Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, died April 29 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

Frederick Entwistle, assistant manager of the planning division of the textile fibers department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died April 27 in that city. He was fifty-six years old.

Edmond N. Skinner, retired mining engineer who was a specialist at examining and evaluating mines, died April 27 in Eatontown, N. J. He was eighty-one years old.

CCDA to Devote

—Continued from page 7

talking on "Current Projects in Rocketry." Among other things, Mr. Kimball will cover recent experiments in structural plastics, the second-stage engine for "Project Vanguard" and recent developments in solid rocket propellants and their uses.

Registration for the meeting will be held Sunday evening, May 12. The Monday session will include the following speakers and subjects:

H. M. Seifert, Ramo Woolridge Company, "Place of the Chemical Industry in Missile Systems Planning"; J. F. Tormey, Rocketdyne Division of North American Aviation, "Liquid Propellants—Is There Any Limit?"; Robertson Youngquist, Reaction Motors, Inc., "The Engine Developer's Applications and Needs for Liquid Rocket Propellants"; John F. Gall, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation; "Fluorine-Derived Chemicals as Liquid Propellants," and E. A. Weilmuenster, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, "Utilization of High Energy Fuel Elements."

David Altman, aeroneutronics division, Ford Motor Company, will moderate an afternoon discussion period stimulated by questions submitted in advance on registration forms.

The program scheduled follows for Tuesday, May 14:

Richard B. Canright, Missile Engineering Division, Douglas Aircraft, "Chemical Lessons Learned from Nike Propulsion Systems"; H. W. Richey, Thiokol Chemical Corporation, "Introduction to Solid Propellant Rocketry," and "Materials Requirements for Composite Propellants"; A. R. De Schere, Rohm & Haas Company, "Application Research & Product Development for Rocket Propellants," and L. G. Bonner, Hercules Powder Company research center, "Effect on Chemical Industry of Homogeneous Solid Propellants."

A question and answer session and panel discussion will follow the morning talks with all speakers from both sessions taking part. The afternoon session will consist of a review and summary of the entire meeting, moderated by Arthur Stosick, Union Carbide Chemicals Company. Mr. Stosick will attempt to draw some conclusions as to the probable future direction of propulsion systems for missiles of varying tactical and strategic missions as brought out in the papers presented and the panel discussions.

Pharmacists Must Draw

—Continued from page 7

but there are already a few indications that it may be possible for us to do so in the future," Mr. MacCartney said.

One such example is the recent formation of a combined committee of the APhA and the National Association of Retail Druggists to meet with representatives of the American Medical Association in consideration of the problems inherent in the practice of clinic pharmacy and physician dispensing of medicines, he pointed out.

Committee's Existence Encouraging

"It is the existence of such a combined committee that is encouraging when we anticipate future problems that will affect all pharmacists, and those, therefore, should be handled in a like manner," he said.

Mr. MacCartney, who was succeeded as APhA president by Dr. Joseph Burt, dean of the University of Nebraska School of Pharmacy, emphasized he favored specialized organizations within the broad framework of the pharmaceutical profession.

Mr. MacCartney also noted that Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, APhA secretary and general manager, will retire from his post at the end of his present term, which expires in 1959. He said a seven-man committee had been appointed by the executive council "to institute immediately a search for a man to assume the duties of the executive secretary upon the expiration of the present incumbent's term of office."

"But," he pointed out, "their peculiar problems should properly be handled within their own organizations and should not be the direct concern of an over-all body of pharmacists.

"Conversely, when action is indicated which reflects upon pharmacy as a profession, we should have, and must have, a powerful voice to speak for all of us.

"Since no one of our pharmaceutical organizations has, in its present membership, anything approaching a majority of the pharmacists in this country, we must either develop a smoothly efficient and cooperative team among our associations, or work harder to build up the active membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association to which they all can belong."

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to actual needs last week. Withdrawals of materials against former contracts were in good request, while inquiry for forward requirements was reported slow. Price structure remained steady at unchanged levels. New interest in chemicals was reported moderate, chiefly for nearby delivery. In sizing materials, potato starch continued to move in good volume against former orders, while new business was limited to less carlot quantities. Offers of new crop high grade tapioca flour were still light, but buying interest also was reported featureless. Interest in Siamese flour replacements also lacked snap. Corn starch and dextrin were unchanged and steady, with consumers taking moderate lots for prompt requirements.

In tanning materials, consuming inquiry was confined to nearby shipment, but trading was limited to an occasional lot. Conditions in the valonia market were reported stabilized following drastic price fluctuations during the past two weeks. Buying interest was inactive and market was entirely nominal at the recent advance.

Canadian cattle hide wettings totaled 2,426,796 hides in 1956 and 2,291,386 in 1955, an increase of almost 6 percent. Calf and kip skin wettings, however, declined more than 17 percent—from 1,151,233 skins to 953,905. Goat and kid skin wettings amounted to 123,329 pieces, up almost 2 percent from a total of 120,991 in 1955, but sheep and lamb skins declined slightly more than 2 percent, dropping from 109,299 pieces in 1955 to 106,363 skins in 1956.

Sole - leather production increased about 5 percent—from 13,441,252 pounds to 14,079,182 pounds. Cattle upper-leather output rose almost 8 percent, from 58,621,397 square feet to 63,081,352 square feet.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
104.32	104.32	105.33	107.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consuming inquiry was restricted to actual needs, while withdrawals against contracts continued in good request. Prices were without change and steady.

Sodium Acetate—Trading was reported light and spotty. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Demand was fairly active for nearby delivery. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Sulfonated Oils — Business was moderate chiefly for spot delivery. All varieties were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Steadier tone was noted in this material, but consuming demand continued limited to actual requirements. Flake was unchanged at $1.28 to $1.30 per pound, and powder, $1.32 to $1.34 per pound, spot, as to quantity. Technical grade was well held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis.

Corn Dextrin — Consumers absorbed moderate lots for actual needs. Market was steady and all grades were held at former levels. Gum was quoted at $9.33 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.07; dark canary, $9.17 and white, $8.91, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Pearl was quoted at $7.32 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.44, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued soar and increased 3,427,000 bushels to 123,328,000 bushels for the week ended April 26, compared with 58,362,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk — Demand was moderate, chiefly for spot delivery. Prices were maintained at $1.01 to $1.03 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Consuming demand was restricted to less carlot quantities for spot delivery. Interest in carlots and for later requirements lagged. Carlots were quotably unchanged at 6¼c. f.o.b. mills, Maine and ¼c. lower for delivery to southern points and Idaho, 6½c., carlots, mills and ½c. less for shipment to eastern points. Spot stocks were in demand and maintained at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was reported spotty and confined to prompt delivery. New crop high grade Brazilian flour was quoted at 9¼c. per pound, exdock, carlots, June forward delivery. Medium grade Siamese flour was unchanged at 5.45c. to 5.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade, 5.9c. to 6c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Trading was spotty and restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were held at 8c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment, plus duty. Buying interest was reported light.

Mangrove Bark—Consumer interest was slow. Replacements were quotably unchanged. African bark was quoted at $62 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $57 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $54 same basis.

Myrobalans — Business was reported quiet. Primary market was quotably unchanged. Genuine J1 was quoted at $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Bombay at $57 per ton and crushed at $79 to $80 same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Market was reported quiet. Interest was light and confined to nearby shipment. Prices remained steady. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary, 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Argentine - Paraguayan production of quebracho extract decreased in 1956 by 49,252 and 2,296 metric tons, respectively, a total decline of 51,548 metric tons from the amount produced in 1955, according to U. S. Embassy, Buenos Aires.

Because of the lowered output, the smallest in 20 years, world consumption exceeded production for the first time in several years. Stocks were reduced by about 10,000 metric tons; however, a heavy carryover still is on hand. Total sales in 1956 of 180,000 metric tons compared with 152,000 tons the preceding year.

Smaller production was due mainly to the principal producer's closing 1 of its 2 factories because of the exhaustion of quebracho trees within economically exploitable distance, and a cutback in production at the other factory to reduce existing stocks. This producer contributed about 45 percent of the Argentine-Paraguayan quebracho production in 1955; in 1956 the percentage fell to 29.

Exports in 1956 amounted to 153,000 metric tons, slightly higher than in 1955. The United States continued to be the dominant buyer, taking 40 percent of the total exports, a percentage similar to that in 1955. In order to expand sales, producers in early 1957 drastically reduced prices.

Valonia—Buying interest was reported slow and with the lack of actual trading the market was a nominal affair. Offers of beards were named around $88 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $73, per ton, same basis. Extract was maintained at 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming interest continued limited to an occasional lot for nearby shipment. Replacements were unchanged and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $80 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment, merchantable, $75 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent was quoted at 8.275c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African, 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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45th ANNUAL MEETING
Palm Springs, Calif.

APRIL 22-24

Federal Spending on Research Won't Dry Up Industry Aid: Burney

The sharp rise in federal spending on medical research "is not tending to dry up industrial research and private support of research," Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney declared in an address before the American Drug Manufacturers Association. He pointed out that while government expenditures have risen from $28 million in 1947 to $186 million in 1957, industrial support has moved up from $35 million to $100 million and private support for medical research through gifts and endowment has grown from $25 million to $55 million.

"This growth," Dr. Burney declared, "is evidence of the fact that this nation is research-minded and health-minded to an unprecedented degree.

"All sources of support are affected by this fundamental force, and I incline to the view—shared by the great majority of the leaders of the voluntary health organizations—that increased support from any source tends to stimulate rather than to depress support from other sources."

Called 'Unusual' Gov't Operation

Commenting on the role of government in medical research, the Surgeon General termed federal financing of research in medical schools and universities "an unusual kind of governmental operation."

"Indeed," he continued, "it involves unprecedented ways of administering government programs. The federal government works directly with the recipients of grants and contracts.

"This system parallels the traditional federal-state-local system. It provides a flexible and, we believe, an efficient way of supporting research.

"A second major aspect of the support of medical research is the network of scientific advisory groups which place university and industrial scientists in a position to help guide the decisions of federal agencies on support of medical research.

"Within the limits properly imposed on government officials for ultimate responsibility and for the expenditure of tax money, these advisers have a great deal to say about the use of federal funds for research.

"We are convinced," Dr. Burney concluded, "that this system is in effect a technic which helps re-establish local participation in the affairs of the federal government."

Dr. Karl Bambach

US Research Seen A Cause for Worry

The effect of government-sponsored programs on the nation's total medical research effort should get a lot more attention than it is now receiving, Dr. Karl Bambach, ADMA executive vice-president, declared.

While conceding that he did not know whether this effect was largely good or bad, Dr. Bambach pointed out that there is a danger that research in the country will be thrown out of balance. For, he said, the national cancer chemotherapy research program and the government's study on tranquilizers are "only the beginning."

"They will serve as patterns for future programs in other medical areas," he declared, adding that the impact of National Institutes of Health activities on the drug industry will increase.

Gov't Programs Termed 'Overwhelming'

He noted that the extent of these government programs is "overwhelming" and that the amount of government money available is "virtually unlimited."

In this connection, Dr. Bambach pointed out that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in its proposed budget last year indicated it needed about $125 million for the next year for medical research. Congress appropriated $175 million and, he added, "most of that will actually be spent."

"This matter of balance is an important thing," the ADMA official contended. "The government's tremendous program accounts for about one-half of the nation's total research expenditure. The impact of this program is now becoming felt.

"It has an effect upon the number of trained scientists available, upon the placement of research grants in hospitals, clinics, and universities, and upon the

—*Continued on page 56*

ADMA Told by President Scientific Advisory Committees Pose 'Long-Range Problem'

The increasing tendency on the part of federal regulatory agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, to use scientific advisory committees which are not responsible to the public is a "long-range problem" of great significance to industry, the American Drug Manufacturers Association was told by its president at the forty-fifth annual meeting in Palm Springs, Calif. Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., reported that these committees are not even required to operate under the administrative procedures act.

"Decisions of these scientific committees," Dr. Volwiler said, "are made in closed meetings; usually minutes are not kept or are not available to interested parties, and yet the ultimate decisions of regulatory agencies are derived from these alleged conclusions.

Recognized in Miller Amendment

"The use of such advisory committees," he went on, "has been recognized in the Miller pesticide amendment and is seriously proposed in some of the chemical additive control bills for foods."

On the question of food additives, the ADMA head urged drug producers to abandon their aloof attitude and "take a very close look at what is developing" in the way of such legislation. The industry, he said, should be interested in the "enforcement pattern" that will be set up.

"Legislation in this field is likely to affect many of our industry," Dr. Volwiler pointed out, "as we seem to be entering more and more into the manufacture and sale of bulk chemicals and will therefore be expected to satisfy the requirements of the law on safety if they are used in foods.

"The route for an appeal from an adverse decision which the law will prescribe is important," he continued. "The prolonged debate on this point is proper because it reflects the difficulty which may sometimes be expected in making an important decision in this field.

'Harmless Per Se' Doctrine

"The administration has advanced a rigid 'harmless per se' doctrine and is willing to deal with finite tolerances for intentional food additives on the basis of the best available toxicologic data.

"But scientists agree that no mathematical formulas can be written which will relate animal data on toxicity to values for absolute safety in humans. It is necessary, therefore, to explore thoroughly the procedure by which any rare dispute may be given the fairest review."

Noting that there has been a great deal of activity during the past year pointing toward new legislation on the certification of coaltar colors, Dr. Volwiler declared that the enactment of a new statue "seems probable."

"Last year," he recalled, "a federal circuit court upheld the view that our pres-

—*Continued on next page*

Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler

States Stray Far For Tax Collections

The states have ranged far and wide in recent years in their tax collection demands, John K. Worley, ADMA general counsel, reminded the drug industry in his annual report to the association. And, he added, these levies are being justified on the skimpiest kind of reasoning.

"For instance," Mr. Worley explained, "most of the sales and use tax states once used a local 'place of business' as the only excuse to compel collections.

Sales Agent Makes Firms Tax Liable

"Twenty-seven of the states hold that an agent or sales representative within their borders makes sellers subject to tax. Seven states hold you responsible for the tax if you advertise within their borders.

"Use of delivery vehicles and ownership of debts may, according to several, make you likewise responsible. At least Oregon is using the same slim formula to support jurisdiction to levy its corporation income tax on foreign corporations."

Mr. Worley was of the opinion that the local tax take "will get much sharper" as the states and local municipalities look for funds to match federal and state grants

—*Continued on page 58*

Leslie D. Harrop

Eugene N. Beesley

L. D. Barney

ASSOCIATION'S NEW OFFICERS: Leslie D. Harrop of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Eugene N. Beesley of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., newly-elected vice-presidents of the American Drug Manufacturers Association. L. D. Barney of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., elected treasurer of the association to succeed M. C. Eaton of Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., who resigned the ADMA post.

ADMA Meeting Report

ADMA Told Science Advisers Pose Problem

—Continued from page 53

ent law requires that a color should not be certified if it is harmful in any quantity in an species of animal.

"This," he observed, "is a doctrine that the Food and Drug Administration itself no longer wishes to maintain. The alternative seems to be that a color can be used if the amount ingested cannot reasonably be considered safe.

Drug Industry Participation

"Several members of the drug industry have commendably participated in recent discussions on changes in certification regulations, where their interests justified it. It is appropriate for all of us to take an active part as new legislation comes closer.

"The demand for pharmaceutical elegance of dosage forms constantly increases," he said, "so that we are more and more dependent on the availability of a wide choice of colors. We must, therefore, make sure that regulatory burdens are no greater than necessary to protect the public health.

"Whatever legislative pattern is finally adopted in this field," Dr. Volwiler continued, "let me make one suggestion—that the term 'coaltar color' be abandoned.

"The state of the art of chemical synthesis has so far advanced that whether the raw materials for the synthesis of a chemical compound are derived from coaltar, petroleum or a natural plant source is frequently a matter of economics or availability.

"The term 'coaltar' in this context has no special significance. As the law is presently written, there is the implication that a color so related in chemical structure to a constituent of coaltar as to be capable of derivation from it is particularly suspect. This anachronism should not be perpetuated."

Turning to the subject of fair trade, Dr. Volwiler said he expected more states to place curbs on it. At present, fair trade is either banned or restricted in some eighteen states.

He also commented on the abandonment of fair trade pricing programs by a number of manufacturers outside the pharmaceutical industry.

"Because of these developments," he said, "a manufacturer now finds it more difficult and much more costly to maintain its established retail selling prices.

Defenses Seriously Considered

"In fair trade litigation, defenses which were given short shrift a few years ago are now being seriously considered by the courts."

The only "ray of light" in the field, he said, is the announcement by the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade that a program is currently under way "to study possible new legislative approaches at both federal and state levels for maintenance of resale prices by manufacturers."

Touching on the various government investigations now under way, notably the Federal Trade Commission probe of antibiotic producers and Department of Justice inquiries into drug distribution practices, Dr. Volwiler declared that the drug industry seeks "no special privilege."

JOINS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: George R. Cain of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., elected to a one-year term on its executive committee by the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

Hopes Probes Will Be Conducted Fairly

However, he said, "we hope that these investigations will be conducted with the same degree of responsibility that we have assumed in providing for the public health."

Stressing that until recent years the drug industry gave little attention to public relations, Dr. Volwiler reported that it came as something of a shock to learn via a Health Information Foundation survey that the public knew very little about what pharmaceutical firms do and "even less about the very important role which our research laboratories play in the pioneering of new drugs."

"Even more disappointing," he added, "was the disclosure that many physicians did not comprehend the objectives and policies of our industry."

"The public is naturally concerned about rises in living costs," he said. "When illness strikes and people must spend money for prescriptions which they would much prefer to do without, they may complain about the 'high cost of drugs.'

Research Investment Cited

"They do not know that drug prices have risen considerably less than wages or than food, clothing, housing and entertainment. They do not understand that much of the income from the sale of drugs is plowed back into research by drug firms to extend still further our frontiers of knowledge of how to keep people well.

"When having prescriptions filled for potent and effective drugs, the public may give little thought to the offtimes drastic lowering of costs through research, as exemplified by penicillin, streptomycin and cortisone."

Drug industry public relations, Dr. Volwiler declared, must be concerned "with both the facts and the understanding of those facts."

Boyer, Penick, Connor Are Continued in Office

Three members of its executive committee were re-elected to three-year terms by the American Drug Manufacturers Association. They are:

Francis Boyer of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia; S. Barksdale Penick, jr., of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, and John T. Connor of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.

S. Dewitt Clough of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., resigned from the ADMA executive committee.

Dr. Karl Bambach and John K. Worley were continued as executive vice-president and general counsel, respectively.

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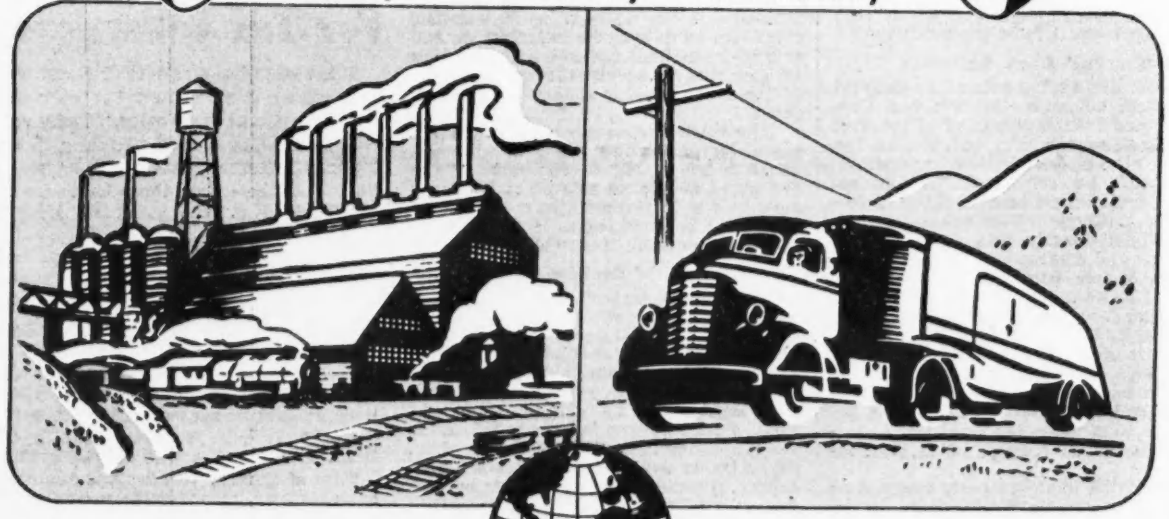

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ADMA Meeting Report

US Research Is Seen a Cause for Worry

—Continued from page 53

freedom of investigators to accept grants to study new drugs.

"It certainly has an immediate effect upon competition in research, and I predict it will in time be a major factor in determining the course which creative thinking will take.

"After all" Dr. Bambach pointed out, "the thinking of a research scientist, and the progress of his work, most definitely are affected by the centralized direction of research policy and procedures. Where the government is involved, the scientist is required to present a detailed description of a research project for advance approval in order to get his grant."

"If competition in medical research is allowed to remain vigorous, if people are encouraged to invent, if the best possible balance is maintained between industry, government and the other organizations which support research," Dr. Bambach maintained, "then we shall continue to progress.

"Government and industry should strive to resolve this difficult situation as well as other equally difficult problems were solved in the past. On this solution rests our future."

President's Trophy To Fiske of Lilly

A. H. Fiske of Eli Lilly & Co. won the president's trophy of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at its golf tournament held at Thunderbird Country Club, Palm Springs, Calif.

There was no qualifying low gross winner, but the tournament low gross prize went to D. C. Searle of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago. Mr. Fiske captured the tournament low net award.

Drug Industry Hiding Light Under a Bushel: HNI Head

The pharmaceutical industry has been hiding its light under a bushel, the executive director of the Health News Institute declared.

Chet Shaw told ADMA that "in the past, we have exhibited, not so much reluctance, perhaps, in revealing the facts, as a failure to recognize how impressive they would be if we proudly proclaimed them."

"It's a great story," he continued, "and it adds up to the most eloquent kind of justification of the free society which we wish—and fully intend—to preserve."

The former editorial director of *Newsweek* said that HNI "welcomes the opportunity to help to tell the story of an industry which has performed so outstandingly and has been so modest about its accomplishments."

The institute, Mr. Shaw went on, is attempting to increase the flow of public information about the pharmaceutical industry by developing better understanding within the health field itself.

In this area, he praised the efforts of HNI's ten operating subcommittees which are exploring certain aspects of industry relations and communications media.

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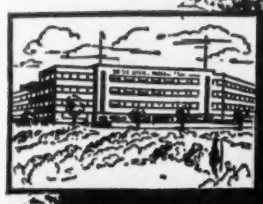

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ADMA Meeting Report

States Stray Far Afield for Their Taxes

—Continued from page 53

that are due to come along for roads, schools, etc.

The ADMA counsel also reported that a forty-page brief has been prepared analyzing contract ramifications growing out of the national cancer chemotherapy research program.

He also noted that the association has succeeded in drafting an "acceptable narcotics manufacturing act," which was introduced in congress recently by Rep. Karsten of Missouri.

Except for the Boggs bill to tighten controls over the distribution of barbiturates and amphetamines, Mr. Worley saw little chance this session for any of the other drug legislation now in the congressional hopper.

Mr. Worley's Detailed Report

Here are key excerpts from his detailed report on the activities of the general counsel and the ADMA legislative section during the past year:

Contract Considerations in the National Program of Voluntary Cooperative Research in Cancer Chemotherapy. In pursuance of the resolution of the executive committee urging members firms of the ADMA to cooperate is this program on such terms and in such manner as may be mutually and lawfully agreed upon between individual companies and the appropriate government agencies, a subcommittee of the committee on patents and trade marks of the legislative section was appointed to study some of the legal problems involved in participating under the various types of contracts proposed.

Numerous meetings were held for discussions and drafting and redrafting of a written report. A report consisting of approximately forty pages and entitled "Contract Considerations in the National Program of Voluntary Cooperative Research in Cancer Chemotherapy" was issued, and copies have been sent to members of the executive committee and legislative section and to the official correspondents and research directors of member firms.

It should be noted particularly that no attempt has been made in this report or in any of the efforts of the ADMA or its members to suggest or recommend a uniform patent policy for its members. Each individual firm in the association must of course follow its own course, and may

John K. Worley
ADMA General Counsel

take note of considerations set forth in the report in entering into program contracts or disregard such considerations as it sees fit.

* * *

Karsten Bill

Karsten Bill. This bill was introduced by Rep. Karsten (D., Mo.) shortly before the adjournment of the eighty-fourth congress in July, 1956. In view of the fact that hearings appeared imminent, we appointed a committee of representative members of the legislative section to study the bill, determine if a unified association position could be taken, and prepare to present same in hearings, where required. The committee was later expanded to include a representative of a company belonging to the APMA only, and the committee was known thereafter as a joint association committee for the same purpose.

Members of the committee met in Washington in December, 1956, to endeavor to determine whether or not a unified industry position could be formulated in respect of this proposed legislation. The trade press, because of lack of knowledge of the legal background of the introduction of this bill and insufficient information from representatives of the industry, had endeavored to sensationalize the bill and predicted great chasms of difference between a number of firms in the industry.

Our meeting produced no major differences in policy, and the next day we met with Commissioner Anslinger, his counsel Mr. Tennyson, and other members of his staff, together with Mr. Lloyd Cutler, who had previously been engaged by the natural narcotics producers to assist them in the drafting of a narcotics bill. It should be noted that a narcotics bill has been in process of drafting since perhaps 1948.

In a word, the conference with Commissioned Anslinger likewise produced no major differences in policy between the members of the committee and his staff. We reached two very important conclusions: (1) Commissioner Anslinger agreed to request Rep. Karsten to withhold reintroduction of the bill to the eighty-fifth congress (and he complied with the commissioner's request), and (2) we agreed to produce a committee of perhaps three or four members who would work very closely with Commissioner Anslinger and Mr. Tennyson, his legal adviser, in an effort to redraft certain portions of the bill to meet some of our objections.

Legal History Presented

In presenting a recommendation to the executive committee that the association go on record authorizing us to proceed with the commissioner, if possible, rather than to appear publicly in opposition to him and the bill, a presentation of some of the historical legal background of this bill was made. (Such authority was granted.) This is also very important to an understanding of the problems it presents.

The main purpose of the bill was to establish a comprehensive control system of licenses and production quotas for all

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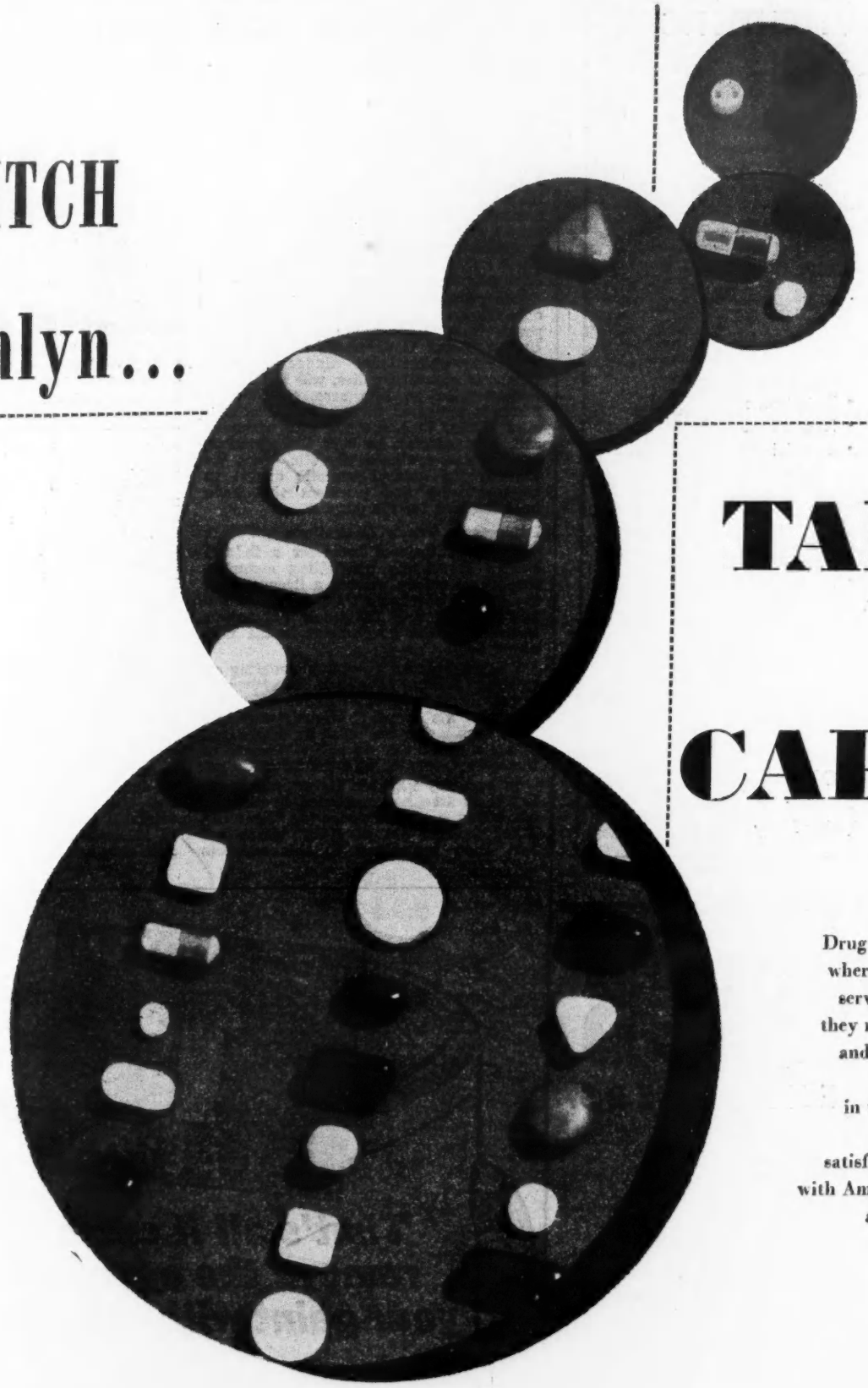

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ADMA Meeting Report

manufacturers both of synthetic and natural narcotic drugs, since the import quotas used to control the source and amount of manufacture of the natural narcotic drugs are ineffective for the synthetics.

It should be borne in mind that for a number of years the bureau under Commissioner Anslinger has been operating under an informal license and quota system. To that extent, the bill is little different from present practice. It was the consensus among the members of our committee that it would be much better to have a statute to point to, rather than informal administrative procedure, among other things, because Commissioner Anslinger is not a permanent fixture.

The proposed legislation is needed not only for general health and welfare purposes; it is also required to enable the United States Government to discharge its treaty obligations. Under the provisions of several treaties, which it is not necessary to go into here, the United States is obligated to regulate effectively all activities in connection with narcotics and, in particular, to limit the manufacture of new synthetic narcotic drugs (as well as the natural narcotic drugs) to manufacturers and premises that have been licensed for the purpose.

Implements Treaty Obligations

The constitutional basis for a federal statute completely prohibiting manufacture of an article without a license from the federal government appears to be the implementation of the treaty obligations assumed by the government in the narcotics field.

While the necessity of implementing an existing treaty obligation furnishes a proper constitutional basis for a statute requiring the licensing of drug manufacture, such a statute must be drafted so that its provisions do not otherwise, of themselves, conflict with the Constitution.

In company with Mr. Cutler, our drafting committee has succeeded in working out with the commissioner the "Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1957," which has just been introduced to this congress (eighty-fifth) by Rep. Karsten. It is a great improvement over the previous bill.

RE-ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT: Kenneth F. Valentine of Pitman-Moore Company, a division of Allied Laboratories, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., re-elected a vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

We have also provided for interested member firms a brochure including, among other things: (1) a draft of the bill, (2) a section-by-section analysis, and (3) an annotated text of the new bill. The latter two items will no doubt become a part of the legislative history and report of the house committee in respect of this piece of legislation and thus will form the basis for interpretations, etc., of the act, as finally passed, before the Bureau of Narcotics and the courts in the future.

* * *

FDA New Drug Application Regulations. The final regulations have issued, and although we were not entirely successful in obtaining the addition or elimination of all of the items we recommended in our several briefs, it is believed that the regulations, in the main, are workable and not too onerous in the light of FDA powers under the law. We are now endeavoring to survey our member-

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RE-ELECTED VICE-PRESIDENT: J. C. Leppart of E. R. Squibb & Sons, division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, re-elected a vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

ship as to how the new regulations are working, in an effort to determine whether or not it will be necessary or advisable to seek amendments within the near future.

Salk Vaccine Rules

Salk Vaccine Minimum Requirements Regulations. These have also issued in final form. Our joint committee of the biological and legislative sections was not as successful as we desired in our representations to the Surgeon General, but the final form is much improved over, and contains much less objectionable features than, the first draft submitted to us.

Adenovirus Vaccine Proposed Minimum Requirements Regulations. This is another instance of action by a joint committee of the biological and legislative sections. The proposed regulation was submitted to us in advance of publication in the *Federal Register*. It was studied at a meeting of the joint committee and a brief filed with the division of biologic standards of the NIH. Dr. Murray has agreed to give our views consideration in the promulgation of the final draft of the regulations.

Federal Legislation. The following are the proposed bills receiving our particular attention. There are a number which have been introduced, and others which may be introduced later in the session which will give us trouble.

(A) Regulation of Amphetamines and Barbiturates. Rep. Boggs has apparently abandoned his original intention of introducing a Harrison-act type of bill. He has put his name on the FDA draft of law, which was more specifically considered in the 1956 annual report of the general counsel. There are hearings on this bill starting April 16, 1957, and we will take the position recommended by the Executive Committee, which may or may not involve an appearance before the house interstate commerce committee on behalf of the association.

Rep. Multer's Bill

(B) HR 825. This bill was introduced by Rep. Multer to give power to the President to allocate and regulate the distribution and prices of "medicinal substances" which are effective for the prevention or treatment of any disease which creates in his judgment "an emergent national health problem."

(C) HR 2767. This bill was introduced by Rep. Moss, and apparently amends 5 USC 22 so as to prevent any government administrative official from "withholding information from the public or limiting the availability of records to the public." If this means that any confidential data of the trade secret type and otherwise that our member firms are required to file with FDA, NIH and various other government agencies may be available to a committee of Congress in a public hearing, then it will very seriously affect our member firms. We are working with the NAM and MCA and the general counsel of the house committee on government operations in an effort to clarify this situation.

Grand Juries. We have been served with subpoenas in two grand juries, i.e., (A) in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York, which is concerned with possible antitrust violations in connection with collecting, proc-

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ADMA Meeting Report

essing, distributing, etc., barbasco root; and (B) in the Federal District Court for New Jersey, which is concerned with possible antitrust violations in connection with manufacture, distribution, etc., of poliomyelitis vaccine.

We have collected, at considerable time and trouble, such of the general records and specific correspondence, etc., of the ADMA that appears responsive to these subpoenas, and delivered same to the respective grand juries. In our opinion, the ADMA has engaged in no activities, in either one of these cases, that would properly be held as violative of the federal antitrust laws.

State Legislation

State Legislation. (A) Forty-two state legislatures have been in session since January, 1957. As of the drafting of this report, fifteen have already adjourned. The result to date has been no passage of any legislation too seriously affecting our industry. We have read what is represented to us as every bill affecting our industry that has been introduced and have filed numerous protests and objections to proposed legislation on its introduction into the several state legislatures and have worked with other pharmaceutical groups, nationally and in the states, to accomplish desired ends.

Three more states, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, have yet to convene this year, and before adjournment of these and the twenty-seven legislatures still in session this year we may have trouble. However, we are continuing to receive and examine all bills presented to these legislatures which relate to our industry.

Nevada Drug Registration Bill

In passing, attention should be called to a bill introduced in Nevada (Assembly Bill 298) which was vigorously opposed. This bill would require all manufacturers of foods, drugs and cosmetics to register each product sold in Nevada, to submit samples of labels and to pay a registration fee for each product. It was feared, of course, that enactment of such a bill might soon spread to other states and impose a serious burden on national distribution. It can now be reported that the bill was first amended to exempt manufacturers of products which are in compliance with the federal act and then killed in the senate judiciary committee.

(B) Mississippi Salesmen's Tax Law. This law became effective July 1, 1956, and the first report was due thereunder August 20, 1956. It appears to be universally applicable to all of our membership which have salesmen regularly calling upon doctors, hospitals or distributors in the State of Mississippi. The law provides for a tax on the salesmen who regularly take orders in Mississippi for later interstate delivery of goods to Mississippi retailers and consumers.

The levy is ⅛ of 1 percent on all sales by such salesmen where the goods are sold for resale (retail drugstores and so forth), and a levy of 3 percent on all sales by such salesmen where the merchandise is sold to consumers (doctors may be consumers). Sales to wholesalers and hospitals are exempt, as well as those by companies who collect the wholesaler's use tax and the three use tax. This tax is placed on the individual salesmen with a provision that a return must be filed with the tax by the twentieth of each month for the previous month's sales.

What Will Happen If Tax Stands

By taxing the salesmen, Mississippi appears to be seeking to do indirectly what they know they cannot lawfully do directly, and which has been stopped successfully in other states. The tax appears to be of particular interest because if the authorities are permitted to get away with this: (1) the rate will undoubtedly be increased; (2) the same type of act will undoubtedly be passed by other states; and (3) considerable expense and trouble will be involved in handling salesmen's reports and returns.

A committee has been formed in Memphis, Tenn., to fight this legislation through to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, and is called the Memphis Tax Defense Committee. It is backed by substantial concerns and has employed responsible legal counsel. We are working with this committee in an effort to protect member firms who are pursued in Mississippi. To our knowledge, two have already received threatening letters from Mississippi tax authorities.

(C) Oregon Income Tax. This act imposes a tax of 8 percent on the net income of corporations. A recent ruling of the

—Continued on page 73

Up to* 5,000,000 *tablets and capsules daily

...for private label distributors

Our manufacturing facilities enable us to supply tablet and capsule distributors with almost any quantity of quality-controlled drug products, with deliveries arranged to match your marketing requirements.

Non-competitive, confidential service to drug wholesalers has been the basis for our success in this field, and our products are known throughout the trade for their purity and uniformity.

Write today for our latest catalog of stock items, or come in for a confidential discussion of your formulae.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The two principle components of the vitamin B-complex were reduced by roughly thirty-five percent last week. USP riboflavin and thiamin hydrochloride and mononitrate were all to be priced at $40 per kilo in kilo lots or more. As in previous cases involving vitamins, the declines were said to be the logical outgrowth of technological improvements in production, more widespread use of vitamins as dietary supplements and the highly competitive nature of the vitamin market. Trade sources reported no changes at the close of the week in readily soluble or feed grade riboflavin, but it was a foregone conclusion that price adjustments would take place, probably early this week. In the only other price adjustment noted, dibutyl tartrate was advanced 1 and one-half cents per pound.

Producers reported the beginnings of seasonal upturns in demand for such items as sodium benzoate and quinine sulfate to the beverage trade. Ascorbic acid and the citrates were in a strong market position as has been the case for many weeks. Domestic makers of tartrates were reportedly doing a good volume of business. Imported tartaric was freely offered at 40 cents per pound. On the other hand, demands for salicylates going to analgesic use had slackened with the coming of warmer weather.

Menthol continued to exhibit a soft tone without much action in the market on the part of large consumers. Brazilian had slipped to a $6 per pound quotation while Japanese was largely out of the domestic market at $1 per pound or more above the Brazilian product. There were reports of reserpine lots going for $2 in some quarters, but quoted price was still $2.40. The price of salicylamide was firmer although lots of 5,000 pounds were still listed at $1.05 per pound. Theobromine was available from importers at prices substantially less than the domestic product. Prices of commercial volume hormones to large consumers varied from 25-30 percent from list for small lots. Antibiotics were strong, considering the season. Stocks of penicillin balanced nicely with demands while strep and dihydro continued tight. Salicylates were moving in routine business volume which, it was said, was to be expected with the passing of the active season for analgesic use of these materials.

Price Trends

Advanced

Dibutyl tartrate, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Riboflavin, USP, $25 per kilo
Riboflavin, 5' phosphate-sodium, $17.50 per kilo
Thiamin, hydrochloride, $20 per kilo
Ampule, $30 per kilo
Thiamin mononitrate, $22 per kilo

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
63.84	65.27	65.27	65.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Amphetamines — Demands continued routine and stocks ample. There were continued reports of d-amphetamine hydrochloride offered at $16.50 per pound. Domestic makers quoted $18 on contract basis. dl-Amphetamines ranged from $4.50 to $6 per pound.

Antibiotics—Penicillin supply and demand was in good balance last week according to major domestic producers. Streptomycin and dihydrostrep stocks continued light for export and little alleviation of the situation was to be expected for some time. Prices were firm and unchanged since the advances in the early part of 1957.

Ascorbic Acid—Heavy demands were reported by both importers and domestic makers. The former continued to report short supplies as a result of shipping and production difficulties. Demands from the beverage and processed food industries was said to be steady.

Bromides—Makers continued to report bromides at the advanced prices attained in early February. Prices were firm and uniform throughout the industry. Supplies were ample and consumers were said to be confining orders to immediate needs.

Codliver Oil—Reports from Norway indicate that the greater part of the fishing fleet has left the Lofoten Islands, where catches landed were reported the smallest in many years and the quantity of codliver oil per ton of fish was said to be exceptionally low. As of April 6, total catch of codfish in Norway, including material unsuitable for medicinal purposes, was 58.318 ton compared to 104.118 ton in a comparable period last year. Catch in the Lofoten fisheries, which is said to be the main source of supply for raw material used in the production of medicinal codliver oil, was 20.547 ton as against last year's catch of 59.857 ton. It was hoped that spring fishing starting at Finnmark after the Easter holidays would be more successful. Dealers were carrying minimum stocks and anticipated a gradually tightening supply situation. Firm prices were quoted and consumer interest was good. It was reported that due to the poor output of codlivers this year, minimum prices had been raised about 20 percent.

Dibutyl Tartrate — Producers offered material last week at 65½c. per pound, a 1½c. increase over previous quotations. Increased costs of operation which could no longer be absorbed were said to be reasons for the advance. Stocks were adequate for present needs and demands routine.

Hormones—Discount prices on commercial hormones continue to vary 25-30 percent from list, according to trade sources. Stocks are adequate on most items. Diethylstilbestrol, the testosterones and cortisone as well as cortisone acetate are in good demand. Heparin demands had slowed somewhat from reports of several weeks ago. The item continued in light supply however, and prices ranged from $3.60 to $4.25.

Hydroquinone—Orderly trading continued to prevail in this market. Photo grade material was unchanged in price and quoted in 225 pound drums at $1.03 per pound while a 25 pound drum was available priced at $1.14. Supplies were entirely adequate for the current needs. Sources anticipated no change in price in the near future.

Iodides—There was added strength in this market as a result of increased demands from the pharmaceutical industry for iodides as used in iodine preparations of various types. Iodine was steady at $1.10. Trade sources pointed out that very little Japanese material has been offered in recent months.

Quinine—Dealer quotations on quinine sulfate held steady at 26c. per ounce in 1000 ounce lots. In like quantities, hydrochloride and hydrobromide are 29c. while quinidine sulfate is 71c. In less than 1000 ounce quantities, add 1c. per ounce to the above schedules. Trading in quinine alkaloid, urea hydrochloride, phosphate and salicylate continues to be confined largely to specialty items for the pharmaceutical industry. Yearly sales of these salts was said to be at a low volume. As noted two weeks ago, the seasonal use of quinine sulfate in the beverage industry is on the increase.

Reserpine—The price of reserpine was quoted unchanged at $2.40 per gram. However, there were persistant reports of some lots selling at about $2. Trade sources had hoped that the end of the long series of price reductions had been reached when the alkaloid dropped below $3.

Riboflavin—USP material was reduced to $40 per kilo from a previous price of $65 while 5'-phosphate-sodium riboflavin was cut to $107.50 from $125. Sources at the end of the week reported no change in feed grade or readily soluble riboflavin but it was conceded that these changes were a foregone conclusion.

Schedules of a producer call for USP ribo, kilo or more, to be priced at $40 per kilo while ½ kilo container is $41 per kilo and a 100 gram bottle is $4.50. 5'-Phosphate-sodium riboflavin, kilo or more, is $107.50 per kilo, ½ kilo container is $108.50 per kilo and a 100 gram bottle is $112.

Salicylamide—Makers continued to offer this item at $1.05 in 5000 pound lots. There were reports in the trade that manufacturers price quotations had become firmer in recent weeks. List price on small lots remained at $1.15 per pound. Stocks were ample and analgesic use dur-

—Continued on page 65

GUMS
ARABIC • GUAR
GHATTI
KARAYA (Indian)
LOCUST (Carob Flour)
TRAGACANTH

REPRESENTATIVES:
CHICAGO:
CLARENCE MORGAN, INC.
BOSTON:
P. A. HOUGHTON, INC.
PHILADELPHIA:
HARRY W. GAFFNEY
LOS ANGELES:
C. H. OWINGS
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TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
16 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
50 cs, Glasgow
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 kgs, London
ANILINE DYES—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
31 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
275 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
66 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
92 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—200 bgs, E E Bier, Alicante
70 bgs, J A Zaloon & Co, Beirut
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
100 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY—100 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
10 cks, Fleischman Burd & Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY REGULUS—150 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—350 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
2,500 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Sudan
1,003 bgs, Henry Heide Inc, Port Sudan
1,650 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
200 bgs. Murwal Inc, Port Sudan
150 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
350 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,000 bgs., Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
1,236 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Leixoes
BARBASCO ROOT—147 bls, American Trust Co, Callao
233 bls, Brown Bros, Callao
BARIUM CARBONATE—2,000 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—150 cs, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Cap Sales Corp, Buenos Aires
250 cs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—98 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
200 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Puerto Plata
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
67 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
196 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
99 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
36 bgs, Koster Keunen, Hamburg
88 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
25 bls, Rotterdam
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf cs, Fleuroma Inc, Messina
40 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
10 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—143 cs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
BISMUTH CARBONATE—1 dm, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co., Port of Spain
5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Callao
4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
5 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Callao
3 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
5 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Callao
BOLDO LEAVES—39 bls, Max Van Pels, Valparaiso
BONE BLACK—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
CACODYLIC ACID—5 bbls, Genoa
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE—12 cs, Oxford Chemical Co, London
CALCIUM LACTATE—135 dms, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—9 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, London
CASEIN—100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
2,600 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
358 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bergen
573 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—3,215 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—220 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Bombay
654 tons, Bunge Corp, Bombay
565 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
300 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Baltimore Spice Co, Bombay
173 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
CERIUM HYDROXIDE—51 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Cochin
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,620 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—20 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—4 dms, A Ferm Co, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—48 dms, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Tandjong Priok
48 dms, Givaudan Corp, Tandjong Priok
12 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Singapore
CLOVE—400 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Tamatave
200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Tamatave
200 bgs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
200 bgs, Superior Produce Corp, Tamatave
80 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE LEAF OIL—25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
79 dms, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
23 dms, J F Frank, Tamatave
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—13 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremen
59 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
3 dms, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
COBALT POWDER—30 cs, C Hardy, Havre
CODLIVERS—80 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Reykjavik
CODLIVER OIL—200 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
62 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
170 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
268 dms, Trasworld International Service Co, Alesund
COPAIBA BALSAM—74 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—166 bkts, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Macassar
CORIANDER SEED—1,250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Piraeus
284 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—246 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
231 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
25 tons, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—120 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Madras
200 cs, E E Bier, Cadiz
50 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
54 cs, Takoradi
100 cs, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
100 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
196 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
64 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID—2 kgs, Glasgow
DEXTRIN—450 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
1,849 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
1,3,DIMETHYL-2-NITROBENZENE—1 dm, Karr Ellis & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—15 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
6 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Corp, Hamburg
FENNEL SEED—200 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
2 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—1,028 bgs, Marine & Animal By-Products Corp, Callao
FUEL OIL—297,014 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
121,255 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
171,530 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Curacao
115,876 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
107,627 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
176,460 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
176,517 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
97,681 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
107,330 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
FURFURAL—830 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—3 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
GALL, OX—3 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Brisbane
GALLNUTS—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Beirut
70 bgs, Grace National Bank, Beirut
117 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Lattakia
GARLIC OIL—2 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Alexandria
GELATIN—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
100 bgs, Arles Co, Havre
30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bgs, B Young & Co, Liverpool
224 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—28 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
10 dms, J Manheimer, Tamatave
5 dms, National City Bank, Tamatave
5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tamatave
GHATTI GUM—23 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
GINGER—160 bgs, Cochin
GLYCERINE—370 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
53 dms, R P Casado, Havana
308 dms, Alexandria
GRAPHITE—1,150 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
1,522 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GUAR SEED—200 bgs, Mitchell Beck & Co, Karachi
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,322 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
5,190 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—167 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
KARAYA GUM—496 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
266 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
31 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
736 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
563 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Wernet Dental Manufacturing Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
307 bgs, Bombay
LABDANUM GUM—50 cs, R D Heins, Alicante
LACTOSE—100 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
125 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
18 dms, George Uhe Co, Cochin
12 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
6 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
28 dms, Cochin
LIGNIN PITCH POWDER—1,600 bgs, Barrentan Testing & Research Corp, Oslo
LIME OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LITHARGE—184 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LITHIUM CARBONATE—19 bbls, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
LITHOPONE—400 bgs, Antwerp
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
PODS—10 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MACE—56 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
108 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—2,400 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE BLUE—1 dm, Naftone Inc, Bremen
MARJORAM LEAVES—400 bgs, Parker Trading Co, Arica
200 bgs, A Villagran, Arica
60 bgs, Callao
MERCURY—55 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
350 flks, Cadiz
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—450 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
4 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—112 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, London
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,917 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NICKEL FORMATE—600 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
NICKEL SULFATE—174 bbls, Kristiansand
NUTMEG—279 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Rotterdam
124 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Sourabaja
317 bgs, East India Trading Co, Sourabaja
28 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
373 bgs, East India Trading Co, Macassar
62 bgs, A G Dunn, Macassar
127 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Macassar
237 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tandjong Priok
65 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Macassar
OLIVE OIL—96 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
25 dms, U Formusa Co, Sfax
100 dms, Gattuso Corp, Sfax
300 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
100 dms, Western Food Corp, Sfax
48 dms, Pastene & Co, Sfax
75 dms, First National Boston, Sfax
75 dms, Tosi Trading Co, Sfax
200 dms, Olive Groves Inc, Sfax
100 dms, Moschalades Bros, Sfax
217 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
100 dms, C Orlando & Co, Sfax
24 dms, J H Schroder, Sfax
25 dms, Ambriola Co, Sfax
58 dms, J L Sclafani, Sfax
100 dms, B M Reeves Co, Sfax
48 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Sfax
150 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
50 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Sfax
50 dms, Union Olive Oil Co, Sfax
50 dms, J Victori & Co, Sfax
296 dms, Unanue & Sons, Sfax
200 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Marseille
50 dms, Mawer Gulden Annis Co, Marseille
75 dms, C Orlando & Co, Casablanca
OPIUM—50 chts, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 ck, Coty Products, Havre
ORRIS ROOT—72 bgs, National City Bank, La Spezia
OURICURY WAX—58 bgs, Arnold Dorr & Co, Salvador
PAPRIKA—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Piraeus
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Piraeus
175 bgs, M J Golombeck, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Schoenfeld & Sons, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Penang
24 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Penang
2 cs, American Metal Co, Penang
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Singapore
PEATMOSS—2,700 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Hamburg
500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Glasgow
1,020 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
4,532 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,700 bls, E J Lang, Hamburg
1,200 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,900 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
150 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
750 bls, C Fafard, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alleppey
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Alleppey
80 bgs, Plantation & Colonial Products, Alleppey
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
240 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
320 bgs, Alleppey
WHITE—140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, J H Schroder, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—18 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—110,260 bbls, British American Oil Co, Las Piedras
96,618 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
106,999 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Caripito
101,846 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
245,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
115,151 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Maracaibo
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
252,342 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
POPPY SEED—1,200 bgs, J P Hanrahan, Gdynia
100 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—5 cs, A Gusmer, Avonmouth
POTASSIUM NITRATE—400 bgs, Bremen
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—270 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRIDINE—27 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
PYRITES—190 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,563 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
542 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
1,642 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUINIDINE SULFATE—16 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RUTIN—12 bgs, Karl B Rosen, Sydney
SABADILLA SEED—128 bgs, Astoria Panamericana, Callao
SAFFRON—2 cs, J Victor & Co, Leixoes
SAGO FLOUR—229 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
569 bgs, Chartered Bank N Y, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—24 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—9 cs, J Manheimer, Cochin
9 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
7 cs, Agriscent Corp, Bombay
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
275 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—150 bgs, Seed & Feed Corp, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, Sokol & Co, San Juan del Sur
500 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
110 bgs, J B Downing & Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Port Sudan
SHELLAC—81 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
50 bgs, Calcutta
SOAPBARK—189 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—487 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
150 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—446 bgs, London
SODIUM SULFITE—30 kgs, Avonmouth
SPERM OIL—200 dms, Ottol Oil Co, Glasgow
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,848 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
TANNING EXTRACT—32 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Marseille
TAPIOCA—546 bgs, American Key Products, Tamatave
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
4,441 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,675 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
4,488 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kohsichang
2,205 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lome
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—10 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—8 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—158 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
p-TOLUIDINE—7 dms, Rotterdam
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Barranquilla
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID—40 dms, Mercer Chemical Corp, Bremen
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRIHYDROXYBENZENE—16 kgs, D F Young, London
TUNG OIL—440 tons, Bowring & Co, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Alleppey
240 bgs, L E Ransom, Alleppey
160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alleppey
80 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Wm E Martin, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
320 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Cochin
560 bgs, Alleppey
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 dms, Esca Commercial Agency, Rotterdam
20 dms, Pezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
VALONIA BEARDS—683 bgs, M E Bensinger, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—26 cs, J W Elwell Co, Tamatave
22 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave
45 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
14 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Havre
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
1 dm, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Jacoberg Overseas Inc, Tandjong Priok
VITAMIN D—4 cs, Peder Devold Oil Co, Liverpool
WHITING—25 dms, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—49 dms, National City Bank, Adelaide
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
55 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Calabrian Co, Bremen
600 bgs, Vera Cruz

Los Angeles

CALCIUM NITRATE—30,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oslo
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
COALTAR DYES—17 dms, Castelazo & Associates, Rotterdam
COPRA CAKE—4,480 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DEXTRIN—227 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
EARTH COLORS—900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Matarani
2,195 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Chimbote
GELATIN—14 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
IRON OXIDE—1,344 bgs, London
IRON POWDER—94 pails, A Johnson & Co, Gothenburg
MOLASSES—2,530 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—26,529 tons, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
SODIUM NITRATE—13,500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Callao
WHITING—800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—4,000 bgs, Kind & Knox, Calcutta
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador

CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, Bordeaux
EUCALYPTUS OIL—13 dms, Vicks Chemical Co, Lisbon
GYPSUM—6,248 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LITHARGE—240 dms, Vera Cruz
MAGNESITE—2,053 tons, Split
MOLASSES, BEET—3,993 tons, Southern Sugar Co, Rouen
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
800 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremerhaven
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—181,276 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
123,159 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
243,221 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
270,307 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
POTASSIUM NITRATE—560 bgs, I M Sobin Co, Bremen
SODIUM CYANIDE—57 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
SODIUM NITRATE—1,425 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TANNING EXTRACT—800 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Bordeaux
TARTARIC ACID—455 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Naples
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Calabrian Corp, Rotterdam
UREA—3,500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Naples

San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Legaspi
600 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
FISHLIVER OIL—2 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
GINGER—12 bgs, Spice Island Co, Kingston
GLUE—20 bgs, London
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—123,000 bbls, Union Oil Co, Vancouver
123,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
17,244 tons, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
SESAME SEED—100 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—*Continued from page 63*

ing the past year has been moderate to good, it was said.

Silver Proteinate—Mild was $1.15 and strong $1.10, unchanged from last reports. Needs in the market were routine and stocks ample according to a major producer. Price has been unchanged in this market since late November of 1956. Preference appeared to be for non-ionic mild silver proteinate.

Tartaric Acid—Domestic makers continued to report good demands in the trade. Carload price in 230 and 250 pound drums remained at 49c. per pound. A range of 40c. to 43c. was quoted on imported material. Dealers reported Spanish material ranging from 34c. to 36c. per pound.

Thiamin—Producers last week reduced the price of both hydrochloride and mononitrate to $40 per kilo. The reduction is a thirty-three percent cut from the previous price of $60 per kilo. Trade sources indicated that thiamin had been under some pressure from imports, but the reduction was said to be largely a natural outcome of improved production technics, more widespread use of vitamins as dietary supplements and the competitive nature of the domestic market. An ampule type of thiamin hydrochloride was reduced to $42 per kilo from $62.

Schedules of a producer call for hydrochloride, regular, kilo or more, to be priced at $40 per kilo while ½ kilo container is $41 per kilo and 100 gram bottle is $4.50. Hydrochloride, ampule, kilo lots or more is $42 per kilo while ½ kilo container is $43 per kilo and 100 gram bottle is $5. Mononitrate schedule is identical to that given for hydrochloride, regular.

Botanicals

Recent weeks have seen the arrival of heavy shipments of arabic gum from the Sudan. Price on spot has been unchanged and steady in view of the fact that most stocks continue to move into consumer channels at a rapid pace. Material was said to be needed to replenish depleted supplies and fill backorders. Trade in agar was characterized as fair and stocks were ample. European variety agar was said to be available at prices slightly under the Kobe material. Goldenseal root continues to be in short supply since dealers stocks have been largely depleted due to the scanty collections of last season. It was expected that the situation would remain largely unchanged as most root is dug in the fall. Most drug items continued in routine demand with few price fluctuations noted. Dealers anticipated new crop shipments to be coming in on a few large volume domestic drugs within the next thirty to sixty days.

Agar—Spot price on Kobe No. 1 was quoted by dealers at $2 per pound while the powder was at $2.45. European variety agar was said to be available at prices slightly under those offered for Kobe material. Trade in this item was fair and stocks were ample according to trade sources queried last week.

Arabic Gum—Spot prices are unchanged and firm in the face of little fluctuation in shipping price from the Sudan. Production in 1956 was said to have approached 50,000 tons. Substantial tonnage of gum has been received in recent weeks and was said to be moving promptly to consumer channels for filling backorders and replenishing depleted stocks.

Goldenseal Root—Price was unchanged. Dealers stocks were largely depleted due to the fact that little root was dug last season. Since most material is dug in the fall, it was expected that little change would be made in this market. Prices were firm and steady in view of the supply situation.

Ipecac Root—Dealers reported firm and unchanged prices despite the fact that the most active consuming season has passed. Trade needs were routine and stocks on hand adequate.

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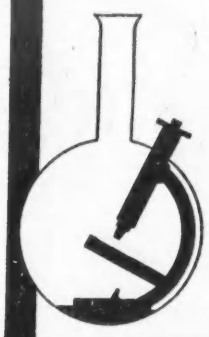

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Clean-Up Award Given To Mayor of New York

Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, last week presented Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York with the first national award for the city's eighteen month old clean-up campaign.

Sharing honors with the mayor were Keith S. McHugh, chairman of the citizens committee to keep New York City clean, and Commissioner of Sanitation Paul R. Screvane.

Drew Sees Business

—Continued from page 7

corporation. With division after division developing into paying operations, they, in turn, began to diversify and develop new products for an ever-expanding list of markets.

One of the factors was division growth especially in service and in products which have no relation to fats. The activities of the power chemicals division is an example of this trend.

Another marked trend has been in the consumer field where Drew products are going more and more to the retail outlet and customers. The manufacture of margarine under Drew labels and for distributors and chains with their own labels has shown a tremendous growth.

In the textile field, research has brought about Drew activity in waterproofing, fireproofing and mothproofing textiles.

Fifteen years ago, no one ever considered that synthetic lubricants might be made from fat material. And yet today, one of the "hottest" subjects on the horizon is the possibility of using fats as the basis of synthesizing molecules which may become the necessary lubricants for the high powered jet engines in use and yet to appear.

Rutgers Conclave

—Continued from page 7

come by Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the university. Robert B. Fiske, vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, at Pearl River, N. Y., will chair the morning program listing five speakers.

Edward Mogull, vice-president of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association will lead off with a discussion of prescription department economics. President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association Carl F. G. Meyer, 3rd, is to detail current problems facing drug wholesalers.

The changing picture in pharmaceutical manufacturing will be viewed by A. J. W. LeBien, vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Frank T. Dierson, associate counsel, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, will tell the conferees about new state legislation concerning pharmacy and the public.

S. S. Rabinovitz, Walgreen Drug Stores, Chicago, Ill., will conclude the session with methods of meeting competition in the retail drug field.

Following greetings by Dr. Roy A. Bowers, dean of Rutgers College of Pharmacy, an open forum with Mrs. Teresa Dayharsh of Teaneck, a trustee of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, as moderator, will begin at 2:30 p.m. The five morning speakers will be panelists.

Craig to Jordan Associates

John J. Craig has joined W. Alec Jordan Associates, New York consulting firm, as vice-president. Mr. Craig was formerly an executive with G. M. Basford Company, New York advertising agency, and prior to that was senior associate editor of Chemical Week.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A number of declines were noted on spot last week, though the market situation on the whole remained relatively level. The softening materials were citronella, which has been easing for some time; express lime oil, sage and sandalwood oils. Counterbalancing the price shifts were nutmeg and mace which remained excessively stiff; orange oil and a few of the other citrus materials, and the mints which have come to show up very sturdy on spot, dealers have noted. The citronella price shift, a 15 cents decline in Formosan material, was just another slip in a series of downward movements in that market. Little relief is expected and the newcrop material is expected to be arriving in the not too distant future.

Dalmatian sage dropped 35 cents to a $4 spot listing, following the lead made by clary sage the week previous. Sandalwood oil, which has been vascillating for some time, dropped 25 cents per pound.

A recent report from London noted that the market there has been rather inactive and dull during the last month with a number of oils falling in value, especially for shipment, on the absence of buyers. The position is, however, quite healthy and markets are expected to recover some of the losses as buying interest revives. This has already occurred in Sicilian lemon oil, the report said, which after falling to a really low level, has reacted sharply with prices now somewhat higher due to the interest shown by Russia in lemons as well as oil.

Chinese aniseed oil has fallen away, the report noted, while peppermint oil is firmer with spot supplies becoming scarce. The citronella oils have fluctuated but are still inclined to be weak although present quoted prices are thought to be lower than their real values. Prices of newcrop West African orange oil are being maintained and good quantities have already been purchased for shipment. Geranium bourbon oil is still advancing. Lemongrass oil is easier and the newcrop prices are appreciably lower.

Bergamot oil is unchanged as also is bois de rose in which a fair volume of business has been done, both forward and spot. West Indian lime oil prices are being maintained and stocks held in London are not very large. Palmarosa oil is weak with forward prices again quoted lower. East Indian sandalwood oil is at present cheaper on spot than for shipment but there is not a lot of the cheaper oil still to be dealt with.

In the seeds and spices market, one dealer reported that poppy seed is strong, with supplies here and abroad on the light side. Stocks of dill are said to be exhausted. Cumin seed also, the dealer said, may become a problem as the result of light supplies on spot. Celery seed is steady; coriander is coming into season with reasonable prices, fennel is firm, while cardamoms are said to be strong at source, with reserves here below normal.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Citronella oil, Formosan, 15c. per lb.
Lime oil, expressed, 25c. per lb.
Sage oil, Dalmatian, 35c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
145.02	145.12	142.84	135.36

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—Formosan quality material declined on spot last week, dealers here reported. The price decline followed a period of vacillation that, however, always appeared downward bent. The new listing, a range of 95c. to $1.10 per pound is 15c. less than was previously quoted. Two factors at present suggest strong future influences in the market. The one, of course, is the advent of newcrop in June or July; the other is the threat of large quantities of material coming into the European market out of China, thus closing out further dumping areas for the abundant supply available and, in turn, depressing the domestic market.

Geranium—A recent report from Grasse noted that the African geranium oil market continued firm. Available stocks at the source, it was noted, are small and it is difficult to obtain the oil. The size of the June crop will be the major factor in the future development of the market. Bourbon oil continues to show rising position at spot. The market, as the result of the tight condition, remains also a highly speculative one and dealers at source find it hard to give any definitive evaluation of the future position. Moroccan geranium oil, as usual, stood close in price to that of Bourbon quality material.

Lavandin—The lack of heavy demand, a source report from Grasse noted, has been the cause of a minor decline in this market during February. However, March brought better activity and the price moved back up to its previous position. Despite this activity, stocks are reportedly so strong that unless an exceptional surge in price takes place, there will be no further advances.

Lime—Express quality of this material shifted downward slightly last week, dealers on spot reported. The movement was the first shift for some time. The new listing, $6.75 per pound, is 25c. less than was previously quoted. Dealers here contend that the situation is basically sound. However, it is acknowledged that newcrop influences are making themselves felt and have resulted in the present softening tone. The full depths to which the present decline reaches will depend, of course, upon the demand shown during the coming seasonal period and also the size of the newcrop now arriving on spot.

Mace—This material continued at what one source called an "abnormally" high level with material largely nominal because of the lack of supply. The same is true, the source noted, for nutmeg oil. Though dealers realize that a similar situation brought the absence of demand for a prolonged period to the source spice market, there is little feeling that the same could possibly happen to the oil markets also.

Orange—California quality material was said to remain in a tight supply position last week, dealers here on spot noted. Stocks on some levels, the report claimed, are being allocated to distributors. Florida material, on the other hand, though apparently growing in strength on spot, is available in ample supply. Listings appear under no particular pressure to shift positions, though the peak of the season is in the offing and the possibility is always present at that time.

Sage—Dalmatian quality oil followed the lead of clary sage oil in softening the market tone, dealers here reported. The new listing for dalmatian oil, $4 per pound, is 35c. less than was previously quoted. This movement, as was noted previously, is a reversal from the advancing prices of a few months back. The high levels reached on spot and in shipping prices, it was suggested, brought a large quantity of material out of source, thus bringing the spot listing back down.

Sandalwood — This material moved downward again on the spot market last week, dealers reported. They consider the movement another one of the series of fluctuations that has appeared in the market over the past months rather than a suggestion of trend or possible market direction. The new listing for sandalwood oil is a $14.75 to $15 per pound range, a decline of 25c. per pound from the previous spot quote. Dealers here noted that while the new listing is well below those in force earlier in the year, the quotations are still regarded as rather high.

Peppermint—This and spearmint oil, dealers said, have been holding steady to previous positions on spot. Stocks are not regarded as heavy despite the size of last years crop and the resultant soft market tone that persisted afterward. However, it is virtually time for the newcrop harvest and distillation and until that time, there is little reason to expect the

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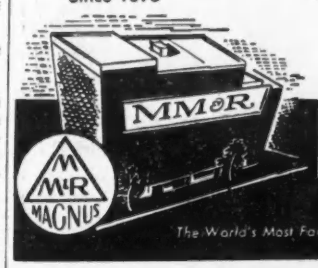

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market in either mint oils to vascillate very much in either direction.

Aromatic Chemicals

Recent shifts in the position of a number of aromatic chemicals including citral, citronellol, eucolyptol, citronellyl acetate, geraniol, geranyl acetate and two of the ionones have left the market in the position of reorienting itself to the new positions. Though most of the materials moved downward in sympathy with earlier movements by source material essential oils, many producers suggested that basically the movement was one of the market organizing itself for the pending summer sales season.

Citral—This material, which has already been effected, price-wise, by the diminishing levels of citronella oil, is showing signs of further undermining with the recent decline in the source oil. Shadings, according to one source, have reduced prices from 35c. to 50c. per pound. This has not effected the inside price, the source noted, which remains uneven at its previous level, but the outside quotes have been brought very close to the bottom side.

Rhodinol—This material was advanced in price last week, dealers here reported. The new listing is about $3 more per pound than was previously listed. Dealers here on spot attributed the movement to higher replacement costs of the raw material, geranium bourbon oil. The oil, according to reports, has been gaining strength steadily.

Seeds and Spices

The market, all through last week, one source noted, displayed great steadiness which is not reflected so much in its fractional gains as in the broadening demand on spot. Observers, the source said, reason that inventories have been whittled down to a point below that which usually marks the midsummer low, and increased buying seems to be in the cards in many lines, including spices.

Lampong offers supplied virtually all the contracts of the week. The failure of Sarawak pressure to materialize caused shorts here and abroad to cover and added to the strength in Singapore. At the same time, new short sales further forward may turn out to form some sort of cushion to such pressure from the Sarawak crop as could develop two months hence. As for India, offers were extremely scarce and mostly close to or above the New York spot level, resulting in virtually no acquisitions from that source. The presence of a steamer loading pepper for Russia seems to have accounted for the absence of Malabar offers.

In contrast to previous years, buying by consumers and replacement by the trade remained moderate, leaving a sufficient volume of buying interest to be satisfied in the weeks to come, especially in the event of any soft spots developing. Primary markets meanwhile seem fully able to hold steady, and this demonstrated ability should recreate a measure of confidence in the market, here and abroad. If Indian shippers, mindful of the stricter enforcement of the FDA regulations should curtail shipments during the Monsoon season, Singapore is sure to react with higher prices to an increased demand from this end.

Among other spices which experienced a marked improvement are nutmeg, Cochin and Jamaica ginger, turmeric, celeryseed and poppyseed. Sales of nutmeg to Europe raised our market by about 25c. per pound. Cochin ginger and turmeric can no longer be safely shipped, and fear of detentions cause Indian shippers to calculate more carefully.

Gingers—Cochin prices, according to one importer, rebounded on spot as well as for shipment and in Jamaican source areas. The activity and interest, it was said, gave a better tone to all grades.

Nutmegs—Broader interest in both East and West Indies forced the market higher last week, a dealer here reported. A partial explanation, according to the dealer, lay in the fact that the spot market here continues to lay a few levels beneath that of the other world markets as the result of the heavy declines here during the past months. The markets in Granada and Indonesia did not follow the spot market down during that period. The offerings, it was noted, from source, are small and infrequent, a market condition that has been true for some time.

Turmeric—The shipping season for this material appears to be drawing to a close, and sellers abroad hesitated to guarantee further shipments, a dealer here suggested. Importers, the dealer said, failed to build up a sizable stock. Prices hardened somewhat and will advance further if demand continues on its present level.

Proprietary Ass'n Meeting Will Be Held May 12-15

The Proprietary Association will hold its 76th annual meeting on May 12 through 15 at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The following business leaders will head committees:

Registration—Shockley C. Gamage, assistant to the president, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.; ladies affairs—R. P. Neptun, vice-president, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.; president's reception—Stanley I. Clark, vice-president, Sterling Drug, Inc.; trap and skeet—Perry Shupert, vice-president, Miles Laboratories, Inc.; business program—Joel Y. Lund, president, Lambert-Hudnut Division, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company as Chairman and Ivan D. Combe, President, Eastco, Inc., as co-chairman.

Congress, Commerce Dep't

—Continued from page 3

require that the committee members be identified with the statements they make and that are recorded in the minutes of the meetings.

It was feared that this will discourage businessmen from freely giving information and guidance and "dry up" these sources to the government.

General Services Administration, which also commented on the bill to the committee, expressed concern on this provision. It said that while it now conducts its advisory committee meetings in a manner called for by the bill, it would prefer not to connect committee members with specific statements in the minutes. Such action might discouarge their future participation.

Members of the committee commented that the objections to this section of the bill appeared to have merit and it appeared probable that a change in this requirement might be made before the bill is reported for passage.

J. R. Wiggins, executive editor of the Washington *Post and Times-Herald*, sent a letter to the committee, urging changes in the bill that would throw more publicity on the committees.

He recommended that the establishment of such committees and their composition be published in the *Federal Register*, and that the committee consider a requirement that advisory committee meetings be open and that the public have access to the minutes.

Nat'l Distillers

—Continued from page 5

been with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. since 1930.

Mr. Cornwell, who will be in charge of chemical production, has been with USI since 1954.

Mr. Ludlow became associated with USI in 1934 and has been manager of industrial alcohol sales for the past ten years.

Mr. Olmsted joined USI in 1951 as director of market research and was promoted to the post of director of development in 1955.

Dr. Schott, now director of research, joined National Distillers as a research chemist in 1945.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats was restricted to prompt needs, the market as a whole remained on a steady basis. Soybean oil business was draggy, but the market closed firmer. Cottonseed oil trade was spotty, with market tone stronger. Corn oil was firmer with light sales taking place at higher levels. Peanut oil was stronger and prices advanced ¾-cents per pound. Improved demand for coconut further strengthened this market and crude and deodorized were raised fractionally.

Tallow and greases remained unchanged despite limited volume of business. Offers were light and maintained at prevailing prices, reflecting a cut in production. Soapers purchased moderate quantities of bleachable fancy at unchanged levels. Cash lard was weak and declined fractionally.

Castor oil market was stronger, reflecting the higher cost of replacements from Brazil and India. Brazilian oil was lifted ½ cent per pound. Domestic grades were unchanged, but firmer, and the price trend appears set to higher levels. Linseed oil was quiet, but price schedule was maintained at unchanged levels, due to reduced production and steadiness of flaxseed. Tung oil was quiet but steady.

Supplies of edible fats and oils this spring and summer will not differ greatly from last year's record level, it was predicted by the Department of Agriculture. Substantial quantities of edible oils will be exported in the next several months. Retail prices of edible fats and oils through the rest of the marketing year are likely to be maintained near present levels. Total domestic disappearance of margarine, cooking oils, salad oils and shortening into civilian channels is expected to be a shade higher this spring and summer than last. Supplies of vegetable oils—mainly soybean and cottonseed—are heavy, but continued large exports through the summer will reduce the stocks and have a stabilizing influence on vegetable oil prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
deod., ½c. per lb.
Copra, $2 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Cottonseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Lard cash, ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, Tunisian, 5c.-10c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
118.28	118.91	119.71	118.13

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Strength of imported oil replacements created a firmer tone. No. 1 Brazilian was firmer and lifted to 21½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt delivery. Domestic grades were unchanged but steadier.

Coconut—Improved trading stiffened this market and sales of crude took place at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment. At New York tankcars were offered at 12¾c. prompt delivery.

Corn—This market was stronger and higher. Crude was held at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills with bids ¼c. less. Refined was lifted to 17.16c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures market was irregular last week, but closed steady and slightlar last week, but closed steady and fractionally higher. The absorption of 111 tenders on May contracts, chiefly by exporters and steady allied markets were contributing factors. Buying interest was not active but sufficient to absorb the bulk of selling pressure. Export business was reported light, but a number of foreign countries have authorizations to purchase vegetable oils with PL 480 funds by June 30. Consuming demand continued slow. Refined salad oil advanced to 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 3, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	205	15.39	15.03	15.38S
July	814	15.44	15.08	15.44S
Sept.	222	15.10	14.79	15.07@15.08
Oct.	44	14.97	14.68	14.85S
Dec.	38	14.80	14.62	14.75@14.80
Mar.	19	14.78	14.68	14.72@14.76
May (1958)	1	14.65	14.65	14.71@14.75

Total sales and switches, 1,343.

Trading in crude cottonseed oil was light. Offers, however, were limited and market closed higher. Tankcars were quoted at 13½c. per pound, southeast and Valley 13c., Waco and 12¾c., Lubbock.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in March totaled 2,616 tankcars, compared with 2,317 in February and 3,375 March last year. Visible supply was estimated at 11,053 tankcars at the end of March against 13,591, for the same time last year.

Linseed—Conditions in this market remained steady, despite lack of improvement in slow demand. Raw oil was well held at 12.7c per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, May-June delivery and 13c., exwarehouse. Moderate improvement was reported for deliveries against existing contracts, but volume was below seasonal volume.

Flaxseed—Demand continued light and spotty. Prices were irregular, closing unchanged after advancing 3c. per bushel.

Minneapolis—Dullness persisted in cash flaxseed market, though slightly larger volume was traded as crushers' supplies dwindled. Bids were advanced 3c. early, declining again to preceding level. In order to obtain supplies, however, crushers were forced to bid 3c. to 5c. over quoted closing price of $3.15 a bushel, basis Minneapolis. Three large area plants were completely shut down. First crop reports were received, and indications are that topsoil moisture is now adequate in all the flax growing area. Seeding has started in South Dakota and west central Minnesota. Five cars of flaxseed traded in the spot market and toarrive bookings totaled 5 cars and 2,740 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 65 cars, compared with 116 cars last year. Shipments were 23 cars, against 48 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	177,000	201,250	41,400
Since Sept. 1	17,387,800	23,077,250	2,625,400

Oiticica—Offers for prompt shipment were maintained at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Market was steady reflecting the firmness of replacements. Drums were unchanged at 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, spot according to quantity.

Olive—Buying interest continued limited to actual needs. Liberal stocks on spot and afloat combined with slow business have unsettled the local market. Tunisian oil on spot was easier and ranged from $3.05 to $3.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Greek oil was available for May shipment and about 1,000 tons were offered at $76 per 100 kilos, used drums and $78 new drums, c. and f. New York, with importers showing little interest. Spanish oil replacements were offered at $80 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipping point, which could have been shaded on firm bids according to trade sources.

Palm—Trading was limited to fill-in needs. Prices were unchanged at 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, drums, spot and 13c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Peanut—Crude was higher with sales at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills due to rejection of bids for peanuts by the government Refined was advanced to 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude was steadier and closed slightly higher. Trading was light and spotty. Sales of crude took place at 12c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, May through July. Refined salad was higher at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude soybean oil disappearance in March amounted to 4,876 tankcars against

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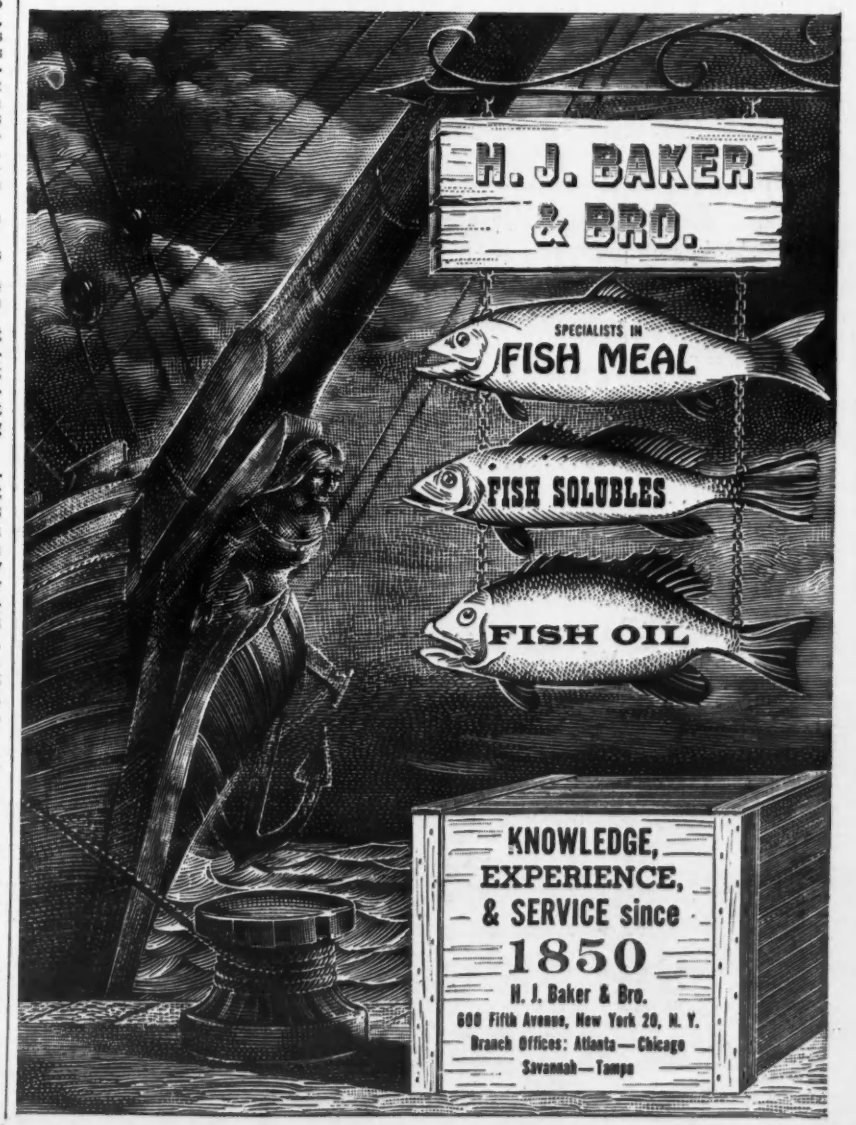

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

4,856 in February and 4,618, March last year. Visible supply was estimated at 10,469 tankcars, at the end of March and against 14,335 at the same time last year.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 3, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	16	11.85	11.61	12.00@12.08
July	24	12.00	11.69	12.01@12.08
Sept.	3	11.50	11.50	11.52@11.60
Dec.	6	11.04	11.03	11.04@11.10

Total sales, 49 contracts.

Tung—Trading was quiet. Market was unchanged and steady. Tankcars were maintained at 22c. per pound, New York for prompt and forward delivery. Drums were unchanged at 23½c. per pound, carlots prompt and up to 24¼c. for smaller quantities.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Trading reported light. Shipments were merely nominal around $180 per ton f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Unofficial sources estimate Brazil's 1956 castor bean harvest at only 168,200 tons compared with 175,700 tons in 1955 it was reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service. Both these figures are somewhat lower than the official estimates of 185,900 tons in 1956 and 180,775 the previous year. The unofficial estimate of a decline in 1956 was based on reports that the crop had been reduced by abnormally dry conditions. Brazil's production of castor beans in 1957 is expected to increase substantially from last year's level, principally because of higher prices. In fact, the trade is estimating the output at well above 200,000 tons. Rainfall and other climatic conditions will, of course, be important factors in the actual volume of increase.

Imports of castor beans, and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	4,038,000
Previous week	.....	2,508,000
Corresponding week, 1956	206,550	600,000
Total this year	10,763,200	39,540,000
Corresponding period, 1956	17,897,200	25,657,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was restricted to fill-in needs. Stocks on spot ranged from 62c. to 67c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were stronger due to improved buying interest. Prompt shipment was higher at $160 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was reported light and spotty. Market remained unchanged. Yellow grease was sold from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon acid, with bids at ⅛c. less. Choice white was maintained at 8⅞c. to 9⅛c., same basis as to seller.

Lard—Market was weak and off fractionally. Cash lard was quoted 13.525 per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—This market remained steady despite limited trading due to light stocks.

—*Continued on page 74*

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Coatings Materials

The price tone of coatings materials were steady to firm last week with exception of aluminum paste, red lead and litharge. These materials continued to show a weak undertone in the form of competitive shading. Competition for the spring market is said to be the factor behind the price spread currently in effect for red lead and litharge. Price range of these materials is, respectively, ¾ cent and ¼ cent per pound. Although only one producer has posted the lower quotations, there are reports that the prices are unofficially available in other quarters. In the aluminum pigment trade, one maker has reduced the price of standard paste by 3 cents per pound, and this price also is being met by other producers in actual trade.

The latest quotation of Argentine casein is ¼ cent per pound firmer, at a range of 22¾ cents to 23 cents per pound for May delivery. Lagging sales to American accounts were more than offset by aggressive buying interest in Europe, dealers reported. This put pressure on Argentine supplies and strengthened the market. Meanwhile, domestic consumers were marking time in anticipation of a favorable vote on the tariff legislation pending in congress. The legislation would either eliminate the casein duty entirely or suspend it for three years, depending on which bill the committee puts before the house.

The record high established by the gypsum industry in 1955 has received final confirmation in a report issued last week by the Bureau of Mines. Crude gypsum production from American mines totaled 10.7 million tons at the end of the year for a gain of 1.7 million tons over the record level of 1954. As reported here previously, preliminary statistics for the year 1956 showed a slight decline in output.

Production of synthetic resins declined seasonally in February, with a few materials diverging from the trend, according to data issued by the Tariff Commission. Vinyl output dropped from 67,096,334 pounds in January to 64,004,784 pounds in February, the Commission reported, while sales declined from 64,724,638 to 64,004,784 pounds. The only resins showing a substantial advance in production comprised the group of coumarone-indene and petroleum polymers. February output totaled 18,319,951 pounds, as compared with 17,643,660 pounds in the previous month. The sales level was approximately unchanged—18,319,951 pounds in February as against 18,431,928 pounds in January. Complete data on resin production are given below under "Synthetic Resins."

Last week's plasticizer market was uneventful. Material was moving in good volume, but there was no evidence that the market would match the spectacular expansion of the previous spring season. All official quotations were maintained, although some materials were subject to individual negotiation.

The natural resins market was without feature. Orders for gum and shellac were coming in at a moderate pace, being generally confined to immediate requirements. No price changes were reported.

Price Trends

Advanced
Casein, imp., Arg., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 4, 1956
100.76	100.77	100.79	100.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—The situation in this market was unchanged last week, with one producer quoting standard paste 3c. below the regular price and other makers matching the lower figure on an unofficial basis. It was not known which way prices would ultimately settle, as the 3c. reduction is a result of competitive factors rather than the outcome of lower production costs.

Antimony Oxide—Price of this material was steady against a light volume of sales. Supplies were plentiful.

Cobalt Oxide—The price of this pigment was recently moved downward to reflect the lower cost of the basic metal. Improved buying interest is expected to accrue from the more favorable price.

Copper Oxide—After many months of price weakness a steadier tone has been noted in the copper market. A month ago the pigments declined about 2c. per pound with the basic metal and afterwards steadied. Booming demand for copper after the Korean war brought about a condition of overproduction which finally resulted in the price declines.

Dry Colors—Quotations were all unchanged, with the outlook promising steadiness until late December when annual revisions are usually announced.

Lead Pigments—Competition for the Spring market is said to be the factor behind the price spread currently in effect for red lead and litharge. The price range on these materials is, respectively, ¾c. and ¼c. per pound. Only one producer has posted the lower quotations, but there are reports that these prices are unofficially available in other quarters. Producers emphasized that this price movement was not connected with changes in the basic metal price or other production costs.

Titanium Dioxide—The price advance put into effect in February has been firmly maintained. Material is moving to the paint trade in good volume for use in permanent white coatings. The trend in buying volume is still sharply upward, as evidenced by plant expansions currently under way and others projected for the future. The upward sales trend keeps the material in rather close supply balance, but no real shortage is expected.

Zinc Pigments—This line of pigments has been holding steady in response to stable price behavior of the basic metal. The pace of competition for spring sales to the paint and rubber trades is keen, but there has been no evidence of a downward price movement as in red lead and litharge. Supplies are amply available for all trade needs.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for February and list January's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	
	January†	February†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	8,967,042	8,508,259
Adhesive resins	4,913,746	4,028,718
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,709,587	2,669,902
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	9,496,506	9,804,915
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	3,488,263	2,836,442
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,428,840	6,893,495
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	67,096,334	64,004,784
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	22,912,895	20,708,586
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials, except styrene	8,575,409	6,342,221
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	298,606	250,356
Modified with tar acids, rosins and or other materials, except styrene	1,558,241	944,551
Rosin modification for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	895,511	1,101,341
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,118,590	1,194,155
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,215,260	2,015,148
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,874,095	2,380,571
All other modifications	3,744,642	3,825,439
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	17,643,660	18,319,951
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorophedrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	1,170,018	1,190,350

† Partly estimated.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Demand for Canadian crude has been generally satisfactory, although

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Coatings Materials

the decline in housing and a slight reduction in capital expansion have taken some of the steam out of the market. Prices are steady at long established levels.

Bentonite—No recent price changes have been reported. Buying has been steady on a month to month basis, with only minor seasonal fluctuations noted.

Gilsonite—Increased production costs resulted in a price advance last January. Current listings are judged steady, with the material moving in normal volume.

Gypsum—The new highs established by the gypsum industry in 1955 have received confirmation in a final report issued by the Bureau of Mines. Production of crude gypsum from mines in the United States totaled 10.7 million tons in 1955, the Bureau said, increasing 1.7 million tons over the previous record production of 9 million established in 1954. Increased use of wallboard as a construction material was reflected in a 22 percent advance in production and an increase in total value of 26.9 million over the previous year. Of all the gypsum products marketed, only plaster for mixing plants, sheathing and laminated board declined in use during the year. Continuing the trend established in 1952, sanded plaster registered a gain of 46 percent over 1954 production, the Bureau reported.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The price of Argentine casein was ¼c. per pound firmer, at a range of 22¾c. to 23c. per pound for May delivery. As reported by dealers, the strength of the market was not due to buying pressure here. It was said to be the result of heavy purchases by countries in Western Europe, where local production has been below par during the past few seasons.

The congressional legislation calling for elimination of the tariff on casein is still in committee, and no further report on its progress has been received. Argentine sellers and consumers here are said to be cautious about making any long range commitments until congress has voted on the legislation. Both sides of the market expect to benefit from passage of the bills.

Cobalt Driers—These materials—including resinate, naphthenate and tallate—were all steady and unchanged last week at the substantially lower price levels that were recently posted. The reduced prices are said to have stimulated stronger consuming interest in this line of driers. A price cut in the basic metal made the reductions possible.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Apr. 26	Mon. Apr.29	Tues. Apr. 30	Wed. May 1	Thur. May 2
Drums—					
K	...	$7.42	...	$7.55	$7.56
M	$7.44§	...	$7.46§	7.55	7.56
N	7.50	...	...	7.60	7.56
WG	8.45	8.08§	8.25	...	8.20§
WW	8.39§	8.29	...	8.51§	8.26§
Bags—					
I	...	...	...	7.40	...
K	...	...	7.50	7.40	7.33
M	...	...	...	...	7.55
N	...	...	7.75	7.55	7.55
WG	8.12	...	...	...	8.10
WW	...	...	...	8.38	8.28§

Tankcars (for week ended April 26)—
M or better, $7.10

Sales, USDA

995* 351* 1,608* 844* 3,247*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.30; WG, $9.90; N, $9.25; B through M, $9.00

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.562§	...	.555	...	.55
Sales	22,000¶	...	4,000¶	...	8,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c., l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

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ADMA Meeting Report

States Stray Far for Taxes

—Continued from page 62

legal department of the State Tax Commission provides that even though a foreign corporation is not "doing business" in Oregon but derives its income in the state through the activities of salesmen alone, it may be subject to the act; that is, even though the corporation maintains no office in the state and the salesmen's orders are sent to the home office for approval and the goods are shipped in from out of the state, the tax will be applicable to such income.

Several of our member firms similarly situated have been contacted by the Oregon authorities. On behalf of the association we have filed a brief protesting the illegality of this procedure and are now awaiting a reply.

10. National Drug Trade Conference. The meeting in December, 1956, of the various members of the NDTC was attended, and passed without anything of great significance to our segment of the industry. However, it should be noted that appropriate action was taken to provide that upon the request of one member at least thirty days would be given before final adoption of any resolution or conference policy, in order that the governing bodies of the affiliated groups would have time for consideration thereof.

Parkinson Case

Parkinson Case. As you will recall from the general counsel's report last year, this is the very smelly case in California in which, after a partial victory, the FDA nevertheless decided to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals on the question of restitution. The records and briefs in this case were read, and it was concluded that the counsel for the defendant had adequately covered the question of restitution, and therefore it was not recommended that we file a brief on behalf of the association.

The Circuit Court of Appeals in the Ninth Circuit has rendered a decision in this case soundly defeating the government on the question of restitution, the only issue appealed. We are advised that the FDA has decided not to appeal further. This case offers, in my opinion, an excellent precedent on the subject of restitution.

Italian Patent Situation. This is the oldest matter on our schedule and may continue there for some time. However, forward progress can be reported. Through our continued pressure on the State department, strong representations have been made on several occasions during the past association year to the Italian Government, resulting in a lifting of the embargo on royalty payments to American firms. This means that something over a half million dollars were released to member firms of this association several months ago due to this action.

The patent and trade mark laws to which we have filed objections are still pending. As the APPI Congress meeting in Washington last June, we succeeded in bringing together at a meeting representatives of the Swiss, West German, French and English pharmaceutical interests. We all appeared to be pulling together, and the great amount of pressure being exerted on the Italian government from these sources it is hoped will bring further results important to our member firms.

ADMA Replies to Italian Gov't

On behalf of ADMA we have filed with the State department a detailed rejoinder to the reply of the Italian Government to our protest some months ago in respect of the proposed action of the Italian Government in failing to issue patents and proposing to pass an unfair and unreasonable patent and trade mark law.

A short while ago the Italian Constitutional Court in the Hoechat case, upheld the 1939 law declaring pharmaceutical patents invalid. A sharp note from the State department to the Italian Government was sent, following our request, protesting the resulting chaotic situation, and requesting that Italy take action to get in line with other democratic countries. More work on this problem is certainly required before we can consider it closed.

Bids Wanted

Ammonium hydroxide, 36,648 lbs., tech., inv. (1)-2049, May 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ammonium phosphate, 35,300 lbs., tech., inv. (1)-2102, May 13, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Carbon dioxide, 476,000 lbs., liquid, inv. 63, May 8, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Lowry AFB, Colo.

Ethanol, 2,400 pt. bots., absolute, inv. 603, May 7, Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.

Insecticides, 1,000 gals. chlordane, 25 ozs. thallium sulfate, 10,000 gals. in 55-gal. dms. lindane, 5%, inv. 62, May 7, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Tyndall AFB, Fla.

Methanol, 26,400 gals., 100%, 99.89 spec. gravity, inv. 64, May 8, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Lowry AFB, Colo.

Nitric acid, 432 1-qt. bots., reagent, inv. (1)-2051, May 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Oxalic acid, 6,000 lbs., dihydrate, tech., inv. (1)-2051, May 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium bisulfate, 37,500 lbs., monohydrate, tech., inv. (1)-2102, May 13, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium cyanide, 17,000 lbs., tech., inv. (1)-2102, May 13, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11.

Sodium dichromate, 6,900 lbs., dihydrate, tech., inv. (1)-2098, May 13, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hydroxide, 44,600 lbs., tech., inv. (1)-2049, May 7, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium hypochlorite, 30,000 qts., solution, inv. (1)-2048, May 8, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metaphosphate, 4,000 lbs., inv. 743, May 13, Purchasing & Contracting Office, McClellan AFB, Calif.

Sodium sulfite, 63,500 lbs., anhyd., tech., inv. (1)-2098, May 13, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Testosterone propionate, 4 kilograms, crystalline, bulk, inv. 601, May 7, Health Education & Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.

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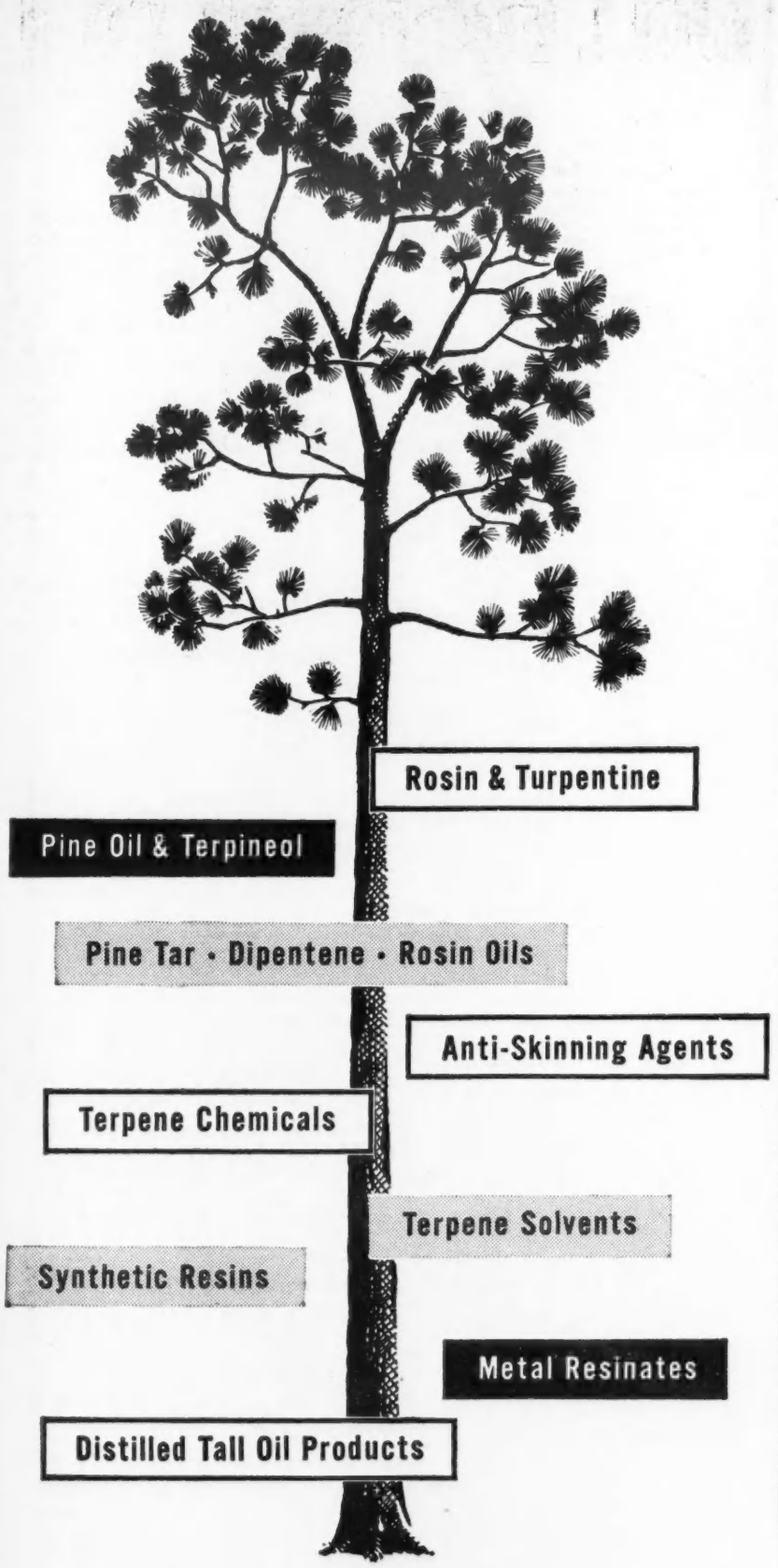

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REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 70

Extra ranged from 18¾c. to 19c. per pound, drums as to quantity and seller. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 13c. to 13½c., same basis.

Tallow—Moderate volume of business was reported chiefly for dealers account. Prices were unchanged and ruled steady. Soapers purchased sizable lots of bleachable fancy at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with smaller lots moving at ⅛c. higher. Prime was unchanged at 7½c.; special, 7⅛c. to 7¼c. and No. 1, 7c. Edible tallow was held at 12¼c. to 12½c., same basis, as to seller. Guaranteed fancy was sold at 9⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s., for prompt shipment.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 3, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	1	7.80	7.80	7.85@7.93

Total sales, 1.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Trading was light. Market remained unchanged and steady.

Minneapolis—Production of linseed meal was extremely light, but crushers were able to meet the limited demand. Prices were steady. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted at $59 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller type, 32 percent protein, was at $58 for May shipment; $57 for June/August.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	7,320,000	18,960,000
Since Sept. 1.....	470,320,000	563,890,000

Peanut Meal—This market was weak. Export business was fair with domestic interest quiet. The government last week offered peanuts to produce about 1,200 tons of meal. Meal forty-five percent was lower at $43 per ton, sacked f.o.b. Alabama and Georgia shipping points.

Soybean Meal—Production and shipping is running on a pretty even keel. Meal forty-four percent was quoted at $45.50 to $46 bulk Decatur, May through September shipment with large tonnage bought at less on bids. Mississippi Valley forty-four percent meal was offered at $47 per ton f.o.b. Valley points for May shipment.

Waxes

Higher cost of carnauba wax for shipment from Brazil created a firmer tone locally last week. This improved trading for dealers account, while consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Carnauba grades on spot were unchanged, but were steadier, especially yellows. No. 3 Ceara crude was well held at 71c. to 72c. per pound and Parnahyba, 72c. to 73c. per pound, spot as to quantity. No. 1 Ceara yellow was firmly held at $1.37 to $1.39 per pound, spot and Parnahyba 2c. more.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Elects

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, New York, has elected B. T. Rocca, sr., chairman of the board. B. T. Rocca, jr., was elected president. Dudley F. Miller has been named vice-president and general counsel. Joseph R. Smith has been elected secretary.

STEARATE HEADQUARTERS

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AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

ZCO

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Vitamin A acetate, syn., dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75- —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram..1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram.245.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram.185.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots.. gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls..... lb. 2.25 • —
bls., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
bls., 5-24-lb. lots, cns., New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls .. .. lb. 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton.80.00 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock .. ton.75.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .03275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .0340- —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms .. gal.11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls... lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 • —
Thin, rossed, bls..... lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns.... lb. 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls..... lb. .27 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse..... ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works..... ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormseed oil, Levant, bgs..... lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .35 • —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md.... gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind..... gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 • .35½
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 • .35½
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 • .35½
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .35 • .35½
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .35 • —
Xylenol cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45-47°C., m.p., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .212 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .199 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .85 • —
b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. 1.14 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.00 • —

—Continued on page 78

SCREENS—40x84 (2), 40x120, Rotex 3x5 Universal (new), 2'x6' Tyler Niagara—3x5, 3x10 Tyler Hammer.

HAMMER MILLS—8" Raymond Lab., M20 Quaker City (7½ HP), 2 SI Mikro (10 HP), AKB Jeffrey (25 HP), 36x42 Jeffrey B (125 HP).

MIXERS—5 gal. double cone, 5 cu. ft. Lancaster EBG 3, EAG 3, 9 cu. ft. EAG 4.

PEBBLE MILLS—30x18, 30x24, 4x5 (one new porcelain lining), 6x5 and Buhrstone 6x8, all w/motors.

AIR COMPRESSORS—Spencer 550 CFM 20 oz., 1300 CFM 16 oz., Nash 50 CFM 80 PSI, Worthington 1½ HP, 3 HP, 5 HP Receiver Mounted.

FORK LIFT TRUCK—2000#, 12' lift Hyster, 6000#, 8' lift Yale w/cab, pneumatics, gas.

MILLS, CONICAL—4½'x16", 7'x22", 7'x48" Buhrstone lined with motor and drives.

PUMPS—VACUUM—Leiman 105 CFM, Nash 1253, H 7 520 CFM.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL—1", 2", Stainless & Rubber lined—Viking 4" w/15 HP motor.

AIR SEPARATORS—MECHANICAL—36" Gayco, 42" Sturtevant.

AUTOCLAVE—1 gal, s/s 150 PSI Jacket 1000 PSI Internal 1 HP explosion proof gearmotor.

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Hersey Rot. Dryer, 5'x26', gas fired, stainless contacts.

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Double Drum Dryers, complete with accessories, 28"x60", 32"x72", 42"x100".

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3—Devine Double Door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
4—Drying System, Inc. steam heated Tray Dryers, 95 sq. ft.
3—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 4'x9' Atmospheric single drum.
1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40', 6'x50'.
4—Bartlett & Snow Rotary 6'x30', 7'x30', 8½'x35'.
1—Allis Chalmers 7'x60' direct heat Rotary ⅜" shell.
1—Link Belt 5'2"x20' Steel Roto-Louvre, oil fired.

MIXERS
1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, 100 HP.
2—Baker Perkins #17DAM, 200 gal. jacketed, Sigma Blades.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., 304 S.S., Sigma Blades.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, 15 HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed, Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S., Conical, 3 HP motor.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP, 304 S.S. Homo Mixer.

MILLS
1—International 6'x7' porcelain lined Pebble Mill, 30 HP motor.
3—Patterson, Abbe, 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
2—Abbe 5'x6' and 4'x5' Silex-lined Pebble Mills.
1—#2DH Mikro Pulverizer, 10 HP motor.
1—National 6"x12" Two Roll Mill, motor driven.
5—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven. NEW.
1—Williams 30 HP Ball Bearing Hammermill.

CENTRIFUGES
2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 36"x50" steel, continuous, solid bowl.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 304 S.S. perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS
1—Artisan 450 sq. ft. Stainless Steel, Single Effect Evaporator, complete with piping, receiver, separator and condenser.
1—600 gal., 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
2—500 gal., 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300# int. pressure, 75# jacket pressure.
1—1000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—Pfaudler 250 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Pfaudler 300 and 50 gal. glass lined, jacketed Reactors.
3—3000 gal., 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Tanks 9'x7'.
1—3500 gal., 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6"x16'.
5—1000 gal. Stainless Steel Clad, Vertical Storage Tanks.
1—Langenskamp 6'x5', 316 S.S. Tank.
2—Langenskamp 600 gal., 304 S.S. agitated Tanks with coils.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25# W.P.
3—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 947 and 500 sq. ft.

FILTERS
1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tank.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—Sparkler 33-S-28 Pressure Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing

MISCELLANEOUS
3—25 ton Freon Refrigerating Units.
10—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x84", 40"x84".
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters 30"x104", triple deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, D3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6, H5, L5, H4, TS7, #4, #2, AL-572.
2—Stokes #412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 5".

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1—Nettco #WT-47 drive, 50 HP, 9.5:1.
5—Turbo #5B Vertical, 40 HP, 70 RPM.
3—Lightnin Side Entering, St. St., 25 HP.
1—Mix. Eq. #33-TC-1000 Vertical, 10 HP, 17:1.
2—Nettco #WT-17, 10 HP, 3.5:1.
20—Vertical Agitator Drive Motor-Reducers: 20 HP, 30 RPM; 15 HP, 82 RPM; 15 HP, 18 RPM; 5 HP, 84 RPM; 3 HP, 60 RPM; 3 HP, 102 RPM; 1 HP, 66 RPM, and many others.

AUTOCLAVES — REACTORS

3—13 gal. St. St. T347 Autoclaves, 700# WP, 50# Jkt.
2—30 gal. Pfaudler Kettles, Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
1—50 gal. Pfaudler Kettle Glass Lined, Jktd. & Agit.
5—35 gal. to 250 gal. Aluminum Jktd. & Agit. Kettles.
6—465 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessels, 150# WP, 165# Jkt. Pr.
1—1420 gal. St. St. Catalyst Vessel, 200# WP, 85# Jkt. Pr.
1—36" dia. x 36" long Horiz. Steel Autoclave or Sterilizer, 35# WP.

BLENDERS — MIXERS

1—Gemco 6' dia. Steel Conical Blender.
1—Gemco 54" dia. St. St. Conical Blender, steam jacketed.
1—Patterson 18" dia. St. St. Conical Blender.
10—Gemco Copper Conical Blenders—14" dia., 18" dia., 30½" dia. & 38" dia.
1—Sprout Waldron type 3036 Swing Head Blender, 50 HP motor.
3—Sprout Waldron size 12, 336 cu. ft. Ribbon Blenders.
1—Robinson #9 Ribbon Blender, 60 cu. ft.
1—Broughton 50 cu. ft. Double Arm Powder Blender.
1—Worthington 75 cu. ft. Rotating Batch Blender.

BLOWERS — COLLECTORS

1—Read Standardaire #5625B13, Pos. Pr. Blower, 25 HP.
4—Roots-Conn. Pos. Pr. Blowers, 7½ HP 8" x 21" and 10" x 15".
3—Rotoclone Dynamic Precipitators, type W, size 20, 40 HP.

CENTRIFUGALS — CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 32" x 50" T316 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugals, fume tight, 60 HP, 1800 RPM.
1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 30 HP.
1—Bird 40" x 60" T304 St. St. Solid Bowl Centrifugal, 50 HP.
1—Bird 24" x 38" Monel Solid Bowl Centrifugal.
3—Bird 24" x 24" Monel Contin. Centrifugal, slotted screen.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Perforated Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" dia. Susp. Imperforate Rubber Covered Basket.
1—AT&M 48" dia. Susp. Perforated Stainless Steel Basket, vapor-tight.
1—Tolhurst 36" dia. Centerslung, Bronze Perf. Basket.
1—Fletcher 12" dia. St. St. Solid Basket.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 St. St.
1—Sharples size 16 Super Centrifuge.
2—DeLaval #BUH-3930 Stainless steel Hermetic Clarifiers.
5—DeLaval Centrifuges #74-11, #94-01 and #600.

RECENTLY PURCHASED
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1—600 gal. T316 St. St. Tank, ¼", ASME 15# Pr. Lightnin Agit.
1—135 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger T316 St. St., ASME 50# Pr.
2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".
1—Lawrence T316 St. St. Sump Pump, 5" x 4" 200 GPM, 15 HP.
1—Blaw-Knox K-15-600 Gas Cleaner, ASME 600# Pr.
1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, 2,800.00 BTU/hr., type 316 St. St., with 1150 gal. T316 Evaporator Tank, 26" dia. x 62' H T316 Stack, Burners, controls, etc.

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1—Stainless Steel 30"x18' direct heat Rotary Dryer w/flights.
1—All. Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preform Presses w/variable speed drives w/3 H. P. motors.
1—Day 350 gallon double arm—sigma blade Stainless Steel Mixer.
2—Day 20 gal. D. A. Mixers, Sigma Blades.
1—Reactor 200 gal.—jacketed.
2—Steel jacketed Kettles, 800 & 1000 gallon.
3—Day 8, 15, & 40 gal. & Ross 50 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—Abbe Jar & Pebble Mills 15 & 25 gals.
1—Rotex 40"x84" Screen.
1—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractor.
1—Inconel Heat Exchanger 195 sq. ft.
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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

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#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
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Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
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Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

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Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
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1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
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4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
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Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
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Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
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Kady & Abbe SS Dispersall Mills.
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Top Entry 2 Speed Mixer, 2" Shaft TEFC 2 2/3 HP Motor, w/switch.
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1—Baker Perkins 200 gallon jacketed mixer.
3—Stokes tablet presses, models T&R.
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1—Epworth jacketed manganese ball mill, 5 x 4'.
1—Robinson #13 jacketed ribbon blender, 4 x 9'.
2—Pony mixers, 40 and 50 gallons capacity.
3—Filter presses, Iron, 24", Sperry and Shriver.
1—Sperry Everdur filter press, 24".
2—Shriver filter presses 24", 1 aluminum, 1 lead.
1—Sharples super-d-hydrator, stainless steel, 20 x 10".
2—J. P. Devine 10 shelf vacuum dryers, 40 x 44".
1—Buflovak monel evaporator, single effect, 148 sq. ft.
1—Swenson double effect evaporator, 835 sq. ft.
1—Abbe #8 porcelain lined pebble mill, 18 x 24".
10—Powder blenders, 100# to 7500#.
2—Fitz mills, models D & K.
1—Roball single deck sifter, 40 x 84", stainless steel.
1—Buflovak 6 x 8" chrome plated double drum dryer.
2—Link Belt twin paddle continuous mixers.
3—J. H. Day pony mixers, 2¼ gallon, 8 gallon.
1—Abbe-Lenart 55 gallon stainless steel mixer.
1—Pfaudler 500 gallon reactor.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

LIQUIDATING
Chemical Process Equipment
Paterson, New Jersey

2—Pfaudler Series R Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors, 750 gallons with agitators, drives, etc.

2—Pfaudler Series R Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 gallons with agitators, drives, etc.

2—S.S. 2000 gallon Jacketed Reactors.

3—S.S. 1000 gallon Jacketed Reactors.

1—Shriver Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", 2 eye, open delivery.

5—Shriver & Independent Filter Press Skeletons, 18" to 36".

8—Lead Lined Mixing Tanks 6000 gallons each with 10 HP Philadelphia Gear Reducer Type HVT.

1—Steel Lead Lined Vacuum Receiver, 1500 gallons, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Steel Jacketed Kettle, 500 gallons, with turbo agitator.

3—Two Truck Atmospheric Tray Dryers.

1—Mikro #2TH Pulverizer, complete with motor.

1—Steel 60 gallon Autoclave.

1—Stokes Model 412E Vacuum Pump.

1—Premier Colloid Mill, Model UB6.

Also: Drives, Motors, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

Write or Call for Further Information

10—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 S.S. leaves.

3—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Plate & Frame, 4 eye, closed delivery Filter Press, 30 chambers.

2—Niagara S.S. Filters, Model #510-28.

1—S.S. Vertical 10,000 gallon Storage Tank.

6—Vertical S.S. Storage Tanks, 1000 and 3000 gallons.

1—Vulcan Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 43'1", 30 trays.

1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Steel Filter, 24" x 38".

1—Baker Perkins Ter Meer, Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifugal Filter, Model HS-24".

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 200 gallon Vacuum Reactor.

1—Stokes 5' x 12' Double Drum Dryer.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 6'6"x100'.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryers, 3' x 10'.

1—S.S. Bantam Pulverizer.

1—Niagara S.S. Filter, Model #200-36.

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, 42" x 120", ASME Code.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer, 6'x10' (New).

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY — Est. 1886 — MUrdock 6-4900

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter Press 42" open del., 83 plates & frames—like new.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 6" Hammer Mill, like new
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x22".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
2—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3-roll Mill 9x16.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4'x8' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 200 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
1—Abbe 500 gal. Buhrstone Lined Jacketed Ball Mill.

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GUARANTEED REBUILT PROCESS MACHINERY AT GREAT SAVINGS... PROMPT DELIVERIES!

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Baker Perkins 50 gal. Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Heavy Duty Mixers with Stainless Jacketed Blades.
Gemco 30 cu. ft. Vacuum Double Cone Blender.
J. H. Day from 12 up to 150 gal. Double Arm Mixers, Cincinnatus and Imperial.
3500 gallon working capacity Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixing Tanks.
Baker Perkins 150 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer with Vacuum Dome, Jacketed Blades.
MRM Semi Automatic S. S. Vacuum Filler.
Capem 1 Head and 4 Head Cappers.
Resina Model LC Capper.
Mikro 4TH, 3TH, 3W, 2TH, 1SH Pulverizers.
Day 50 to 10,000 lbs. Powder Mixers.
Baker Perkins, Day and Readco Double Arm Mixers, 1 qt. to 200 gal.
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Stokes DD2, BB and D3 Tablet Machines.
Transwrap Auger Filler.
Filler, Hopo and Elgin Piston Fillers.
Triangle Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers, all models.
Stokes & Smith G1, G2 and HG84 Auger Powder Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Carton Sealers.
Standard Knapp 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony M. ML, TO, Ermold, World and Pneumatic Automatic Labelers.
Standard Knapp, Burt, CRCO Nu-Way Wraparound Labelers.
Package Machinery Co. FA, FA2, FA3, FA4, FAQ Automatic Wrappers.
Hayssen, Oliver, Hudson Sharp, Scandia, Miller Automatic Wrappers.

Over 5000 MACHINES IN STOCK—MIXERS, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

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Steel storage tanks and complete tank cars, 6,500 to 12,000 gallons capacities, coiled and non-coiled.

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BUY IT IN THE WEST

★	Hardinge 8' x 24" Conical Ball Mill, 150 HP ★
★	Marcy 6' Size 65 Ball Mill, 150 HP motor ★
★	Patterson 6' x 8' Buhrstone lined Pebble Mill ★
★	Williams Roller Mill, 3 roller HI-side ★
★	Robinson Attrition Mill, 36" single runner ★
★	Micro-Pulverizers, Models 1-SH and 2-TH ★
★	Charlotte Colloid Mill, Model 20 S.S. 25 HP ★
★	Rietz RD-18 Disintegrator, 75 HP motor ★
★	Penna size 8XR-1 Crusher, 12" x 20" feed open ★
★	Penna. Reversible Crusher, 350 HP, 15" x 88" ★
★	Allis-Chalmers 54" x 26" Crushing Rolls, 100 HP ★
★	Raymond Pulverizer #1 double Whizzer Separator ★
★	Wyssmont Dryer, R-32 Chemstone trays, new ★
★	Link-Belt Dryer, Roto-Louvre size 207-10 ★
★	Link-Belt Dryer, Roto-Louvre size 310-16 ★
★	A T & M 42" Centrifuge, S.S. susp perf bas. ★
★	Bird 32" x 50" S.S. cent Centrifuge, 60 HP ★
★	Lightnin Agitators, Model SEV 2500, 25 HP (8) ★
★	Lightnin Agitators, Model SEV 500, 5 HP mtr ★
★	Niagara Filters, Model 510-28 S.S. lvs (2) ★
★	Sweetland #7 Filters, 41 lvs 2" cent (2) ★
★	Wilmot-Castle Sterilizer, 36 x 42 x 84" ★
★	Stokes Rotary RB-1 Tablet Press, 16 punch ★
★	Sweco 18" S.S. Separators, Model G-10-5 (2) ★
★	Raymond 4' Separator, double Whizzer ★
★	Swenson-Walker Crystallizers, 20' long (7) ★
★	Copper Bubble Cap Column 24" dia 17 plates ★

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MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY — GO WEST
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UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE UNITS in PLANT EQUIPMENT for SALE or RENTAL PURCHASE PLAN!

A.T. & M. 26" Stainless Centrifugal Extractor with 3 HP XPL 3/60/22-440.

Sparkler 33 D7 Filter with Scavenger, Pump and Motor; Jktd. cylinder.

Blaw Knox Stainless Resin Autoclave 7'6"x7'6" good for Dowtherm.

Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors, 500 gal. and 1000 gal.

5000 gal. Stainless Pressure Tanks; Dished Heads; 10'x6'; agitated.

Stainless Jacketed Kettles with Anchor Agitators; 135 gal., 150 gal.

Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jktd. Mixers, Double Arm; 100, 200, 300 gal.

International Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill, 8'x8', 50 HP Gear Motor.

FRED R. FIRSTENBERG, *Pres.*

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale: 650 sq. ft. 2 effect Nickel Evaporator; 42" x 120" double drum Dryer; 93 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchanger ASME; Three S.S. Sanitary Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

Five (5) 300 gal. aluminum kettles jacketed for 40# working pressure and 100 gal. stainless percolator. OPD 346.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

3—Glass lined 500 gal. open top, jacketed Kettles. George Equipment Co., 113 West 42nd St., N.Y.C., LO 4-8317.

Sparkler 33 Inch Plates. Stainless or mild steel. Tank not necessary but can be used. Advise price, conditions and place of inspection. Mooney Chemicals, Inc., 2271 Scranton Road, Cleveland 13, Ohio.

Ross Conical Burr Stone Mill; style 1; size 4; vertical type; with gear drive. Adaptable for grinding lubricating greases. OPD 338.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Processing Facilities and equipment available for edible and pharmaceutical grade products —all sanitary stainless and glass lined equipment. Job lot or continuous processing with quality control and technically trained supervision. Pressure reacting, vacuum evaporation and concentrating, spray drying, screening, filling. UP-State New York location. OPD 354.

FOR RENT

Newark, N. J. 16,500 sq. ft. desirable industrial property. One and two story brick buildings—sprinklered. High pressure steam. C.R.R.N.J. siding. Excellent for Chemical manufacturing. 1 minute from Pulaski Skyway and Jersey Turnpike. Principals only. OPD 349.

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MATERIALS OFFERED

Red Cadmium Pigment available—500 lb. lots below manufacturers price. Pulverized cork available—10 ton lots. Open for offer. OPD 351.

Supermarket Savings: 25,000 lbs. N-Ethyl Aniline; 25,000 lbs. Brown Wax (75% Candelilla) Mixture—12c/lb.; 20 No. 2302, 2.5 ml Parr Micro Peroxide Bombs; 300 lbs. Ammonium Thiocyanate; 2,000 gallons Ethyl Cellulose Spraying Lacquer, White—$1.80/gal.—Terrific Discount. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence Street, Flushing 54, N. Y. Independence 1-4100.

MATERIALS WANTED

Perchlorethylene, Waste, off grade, contaminated, surplus stocks. Drums, tank trucks or tank cars. Send full details for cash bid to: Industrial Organics Corporation, P. O. Box 26, Sayreville, New Jersey. Telephone: South Amboy 1-2334.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Paint Chemist Opportunity for lab work in formulation and control with established West Coast paint co., doing trade sales and industrial manufacturing. Send details of education, work experience, family status, present position and references. OPD 352.

Compounder. Five years similar experience reputable essential oil house required. Some training chemistry helpful. Know techniques and equipment used perfumery compounding. Reply full details including salary. OPD 353.

Industrial Maintenance Sales Products are proven descaling acids, corrosion inhibitors as used in high & low pressure boilers, cooling equipment summer & winter business, sell directly to factories. Users Realty & Hotel operators, Utilities, etc. No wholesaling. Applications considered only from experienced men in several Cities with exclusivity. Generous commissions. Company established over 10 years in business. Do not apply unless you have a following. OPD 344

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Salesman, with technical experience, graduate chemist, early forties, sold successfully for major manufacturers of bulk pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, thoroughly familiar with all aspects of business, including international trade, seeks connection with reputable firm leading to a partnership. OPD 350.

Chemist—Production. 20 years experience all phases organic inorganic manufacture. Thorough knowledge all types process equipment. Scheduling, shipping, quality control. Handle labor. Cost conscious. Available for responsible position as plant superintendent or assistant. OPD 348.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

New York City firm 50 years established in East covering pharmaceutical, food, chemical, textile and paper industries—desires agency for basic manufacturer of heavy or fine chemicals not currently actively established in this area—New England, New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. Laboratory and warehousing facilities available—with a well trained sales staff and well-established customer relationships. OPD 336.

SERVICES OFFERED

Custom Grinding, blending, puverizing and packaging of chemicals under laboratory control. Warehousing with railroad and truck facilities. Shipments made under your private label. Chemical Grinding & Compound Co. Acadia Mills, Methuen, Massachusetts.

Labels—Box wraps Chemical, Paint and Drug Industries, beautifully printed, hi-gloss colors designed for sales pints, quarts, gallons, established 1921, Philipson Press, 531 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. MAin 2-3175. Send your label with quantity for estimate.

Complete Distillation facilities for reclaiming all solvents. Blending, filtering and filling of drums from tank cars. Custom chemical processing under laboratory control. Industrial Organics Corporation, P. O. Box 26, Sayreville, New Jersey. Telephone: South Amboy 1-2334.

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Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, inc.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13 N. Y. - WO 4-5120

Oilseeds, Cake and Meal Output: March

Statistics on the production of cake and meal and oilseeds crush have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of March. The data are as follows:—

Oilseeds Receipts and Crush

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Mar. 31
Castor beans	1,476	2,839	1,256
Copra	35,622	26,621	27,178
Corn germs	26,868	26,664	1,454
Cottonseed	24,650	399,699	801,003
Flaxseed	34,144	72,421	57,852
Olives	[1]	3,989	[1]
Tung[2]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Soybeans	504,285	867,263	1,326,974
Tung nuts	11,350	11,878	4,200
Other	12,736	10,095	6,620

Production of Oil Cake and Meals

	Tons		
	Production	Shipments and Transfer	Stocks Mar. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	192,415	156,669	263,956
hulls	86,064	74,372	76,261
linters[3]			
First cut	30,380	28,467	87,197
Second cut	90,049	93,376	119,025
Mill run	3,404	6,486	14,239
Total	123,833	128,329	220,461
hull fiber	553	574	800
motes and grabbots	1,089	1,536	2,886
Soybean cake and meal	688,482	640,799	136,571
flour	11,549	8,432	4,824
lecithin	1,456	N.A.	1,582
Other cake and meal—			
Castor bean	1,507	1,414	502
Copra	9,100	8,969	1,098
Corn germ	11,825	12,070	343
Flaxseed	47,329	43,175	22,938
Olive	1,402	1,215	1,190
Peanut[4]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tung nut	2,196	[1]	[1]
Other	6,487	5,865	11,176

N.A. Not Available.
[1] Included in "other" to avoid disclusure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data on peanuts collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, and include reports by peanut shellers.
[3] Average gross bale weight in pounds for March production: Total, 622.4; first cut, 613.5; second cut, 625.9; and mill run, 611.9.
[4] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 75

Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., sam basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. ..6 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 14.00 -16.00
Bourbon, extra, bots lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .38 - —
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .40 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .29½- .29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .192 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .202 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —

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INDUSTRIAL BY-PRODUCTS & SURPLUS CO.
Division of Acsto Chemical Co., Inc.
(Independence 1-4100
48-40 Lawrence St.
Flushing 54, N.Y.

Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½- —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .14 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .43 - .44
NF, powd., dms. lb. .46 - .53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04½- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
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Advertisers Index

Acme Refining Corporation 44
Alan Wood Steel Company 50
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Nitrogen Division 41, 44
American Agricultural Chemical Co., The ... 1
Anderson-Prichard Oil Corp. 46
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 70
Arista Oil Products Co. 62
Aromatic Products, Inc. 60
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 42
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 69
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 78
Bareco Wax Co. Division Petrolite Corporation 47
Benzol Products Company 66
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 38
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 38
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 65
Blockson Chemical Company 40
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 40
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 56, 65
Brill Equipment Company 75
Brode Corporation, The 68
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Division Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation 44
Carey, Philip, Mfg. Co. 66
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 80
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated .. 40
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 76
Chemical Service Corp. 78
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated 80
Chemical Specialties Co., Inc. 58, 63
Chemo Puro Mfg. Corporation 58
Chemsol, Inc. 78
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 36
Ciba Company, Inc. 50
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation 31, 36
Commercial Solvents Corporation 25
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 79
Corn Products Sales Company 21
Coupe, Robert A. 40
Cowles Chemical Company 30
Darling & Co. 70
Diamond Alkali Company 1
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 35
Dow Chemical Company, The 49
Dragoco, Inc. 68
Duff Chemical Company, Inc. 41
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. 63
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., (Inc.) 12, 13, 24, 37
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 42
Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 73
Emery Industries, Inc. 69
Enjay Company, Inc. 27
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 76
Felton Chemical Company, Inc. 68
Fezandie & Sperrle 51
Fine Organics, Inc. 56, 80
Fine Pigments, Inc. 65
First Machinery Corp. 75, 76, 77
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 55, 67
Foremost Food & Chemical Co., El Dorado Division 70
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 67
Gane & Ingram, Inc. 61
Gane's Chemical Works, Inc. 56
Gas Purifying Materials Co., Inc. 40
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 77
General Biochemicals, Inc. 66
General Equipment & Trading Co. 76
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co. 41
General Mills, Inc. 43
Glidden Co., The, Naval Stores Division 74
Glycerine Producers Association 20
Grace, W. R., & Co. 17
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 63
Gregory, Walter C., Corporation 65
Gross, A., & Company 70
Hansborg & Company 65
Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. . 45
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 33
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 76
Herbarium, Inc. 66
Hercules Powder Company, Incorporated ... 50
Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation 71
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 2
Hooker Electrochemical Company 37
Hunt Chemical Works, Inc. 40
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 67
Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co. 78
Inland Steel Container Company 39
International Hormones, Inc. 65
Koppers Company, Inc. 48
Lawler Company 75
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. 68
Lever Brothers Company 43
Lewson, Herbert H., & Co. 60
Loeb, H., & Son 77
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 76
Lueders, George, & Co., Incorporated 67
Machinery & Equipment Co., Inc. 77
Machinery & Equipment Corp. 76
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 67
Mantrose Corporation, The 72
Marshall Railway Equipment Corporation ... 77
Mathieson Chemicals, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation 19
Merck & Co., Inc. 39
Metalsalts Corporation 66
Metasap Chemical Company 74
Michigan Chemical Corporation 18
Midland Tar Distillers, Inc., The 49
Mutual Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 14
Mutual Citrus Products Company 23
Naftone, Inc. 40
National Lead Company 22
Neville Chemical Co. 71
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. 32
Nysco Laboratories 61
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals Division 19
Cronite Chemical Company 45
Pakhuismeesteren N. V. 28a
Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Industrial Division 1
Pennsylvania Refining Company 47
Perry Equipment Corp. 76
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. 66
Phillip Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 80
Polak's Frutal Works 68
Potash Company of America 42
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 76
Procter & Gamble Co. 43
Publicker Industries, Inc. 1, 10
Raney Catalyst Co. 43
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 36
Richlyn Laboratories 59
Richmond Mica Corp. 72
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 61
Robeco Chemicals, Inc. 80
Robin Pharmacal Corporation 62
Sergeant, E. M., Pulp & Chemical Co., Inc. .. 40
Shea Chemical Corporation 38
Shell Chemical Corporation 11
Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc. 72
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 29
Spencer Chemical Company 44
Stein Equipment Co. 76
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 57
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 70
Sumner Chemical Company, Inc. 52
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 20
Tennessee Corporation 15, 37
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. 39
Thurston & Braidich 66
Titanium Pigment Corporation 73
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 65
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co., Inc. ... 75
Ungerer & Co. 68
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company Division 44
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United Box & Lumber Co. 38
United Fuel Gas Company 47
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division 1
U. S. Testing Company, Inc. 80
van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 68
Van Gelder Fanto Corporation 62
Vitamerican Corporation 60
Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc. 54
West End Chemical Co. 37
Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation 6
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 70
Wilson-Martin Division, Wilson & Co., Inc. 8
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 42
Ziegler, G. S., & Company 74
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Zinsser & Company, Inc., a subsidiary of The Harshaw Chemical Co. 51

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